HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 128— BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
1 Oct	RAZMAK@	–	10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA	–	16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	–	11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,615
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONJA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10 602
24 ,,	CHINA‡		7,352
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		..,001
7 April	MOOLTANx..		20,847
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May	MALOJAx		20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		6,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* –	10,963
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

		A	B	C
		£	£	£
1st Saloon to London	..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles	..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London	..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles	..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1927			
3rd Nov.	MANORA	..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	..	8,303
1928			
12th Jany.	DOMALA	..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	..	8,427
5th April	MANELA	..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
28th Sep.	BARPETA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.
30th ,,	VARSOVA	..	Busreh via Karachi.
1st Oct.	*CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Perebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd ,,	*VITA	..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.		Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19	Sept.	1	Oct.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	28	,,	12	,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	19	Oct.	30	,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	0	,,	12	Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Janada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.		Departure.
Borneo Maru	29th	Sept.	8th Oct.
Indus Maru	12th	Oct.	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th	,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th	Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th	,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital		Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital		Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital		Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds		Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Karachi	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapar	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - (Kathiawar

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,832
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,90,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

A RESPECTABLE ENGINEERING FIRM, Sole Agents of a reputable Ball Bearing and Transmission accessories manufacturers, desire to appoint Agents for the Bombay Presidency on good terms. Are willing to provide with consignment stock against approved bank guarantee. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 2033 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 29311

KESEV SONS', CANNANORE.—WANTED INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to Canvass Orders for our hand-loom made goods on Decent Commission.

A R472

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.

A 292 1

WANTED.—A CERTIFIED DRAWING TEACHER for an up-country Muslim High School. Matriculate with Persian as Second Language will be preferred. Apply urgently to Box No. 2031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A R465.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

A

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.

P R370

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Warden Road, (facing sea), two big communicating FLATS, spacious verandah, drawing, dining and seven large bed rooms (baths lavatories attached) servants quarters garages, etc., fitted throughout with all modern convenience. Apply Box No. 200, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

FOR SALE.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Choose Kakomi Casement cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 38 artistic shades.

Samples sent free on request.

Prices from Rs. 0-9-6 to Rs. 0-13-0 per yard.

TABLE CLOTHS.

You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.

Prices from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-9-6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K2

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".

F R330.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.

F R29203

MEDICAL.

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)

R401A.

GONORRHOEA MIXTURE.—The Positive, safe and speedy cure of Acute or Chronic Gonorrhoea and Gleet. Price Re. 1-8 (per V. P. P. and Packing charges). Prepared by:—B. K. RELE & CO., Kshatriya Dnyati Nivas, Bombay No. 4.

P R426

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28575C.

CATARACTS—No matter, ripe or unripe No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED to 237, FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE: THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE

PURSUANT to the directions given by the Court on the 23rd instant, the undersigned will put up for sale by auction the properties belonging to the abovenamed Company in 3 lots at the Office of the undersigned at ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY RD., FORT, BOMBAY, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1927, at 4 P. M. (S. T.). The highest bidders of the respective lots subject to the reserved price fixed for them respectively by the Court will be declared the purchasers thereof there and then. No further confirmation by the Court will be necessary.

LOT NO. 1.—Land admeasuring 50,467 square yards or thereabouts with buildings, sheds and godowns standing thereon and all machinery lying on the Mill premises.

LOT NO. 2.—Land consisting of 3 plots admeasuring 4,013 square yards together with shops and sheds built thereon by the Company which fetch monthly rent of about Rs. 850/-.

LOT NO. 3.—All stores and spare parts of machinery now on the Mill premises.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1927.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.

29305

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. KAMDAR & CO. will from 1st October, 1927, remove to their new premises at 80-82, Esplanade, above Netherlands Trading Society (next to National Bank of India.)

29312

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of passing the following Extra-Ordinary Resolution:

"Resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Maneklal Ujamshi and Devidas J. Desai be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the Requisite Majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders which will be held at the Registered office of the Company at Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Mansion, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and at the same hour on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1927.

By order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st September, 1927.

29304

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

C. S. No. 542 of 1925.

Between:—
T. SIVASUNKARA TAWKER and 6 others ..... Plaintiffs.
and
T. SADASIVA TAWKER and 30 others ..... Defendants.

To
Messrs. NAGERSETH SONS,
12th Defendant, formerly carrying on business at Nagerseth Buildings, Grahames Road, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit instituted by the Plaintiffs for a partition of the joint family properties belonging to Plaintiffs and defendants 1 to 7 in which your firm is impleaded as 12th defendant as the alienee of certain items of properties of the joint family and for a declaration that the alienations in your favour are not binding on the Plaintiffs and for setting aside the same as against the Plaintiffs is coming on for first hearing, and if you intend to defend the same you should file your written statement, otherwise the suit will proceed exparte against you.

T. C. A. ANANDALVAN,
Vakil for Plaintiffs.

Madras, 23-9-1927.

29310

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1927, at 10.30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 115, Napean Sea Road, Opposite Mr. Cassinath's Bungalow and next to Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and artistic design nearly new household furniture, dining table and chairs, marble top sideboards, dressers and dinner waggons, Jacobean and Chesterfield drawing room suites, hand painted Chinese screens, Indian carved furniture, Jacobean library table and chairs to match, roll top writing tables, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano by Carl Hardt Stattgart, office tables, glass door book cases rich Persian carpets, brass and iron bedsteads mirror almyrahs, rich plated ware and silverware, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, wardrobes, one sweet tone Cabinet gramaphone, large ice box, electric lamps and fans, fancy ornaments terracota figures, old satsuma vases, brassware, pictures, reclining sofas, hat stands meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of an European Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE OF MAHADEO SHARMA FLOUR MILLS AT JACKERIA ROAD, MALAD, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1247 of 1927 (Mahadeo Mukhraj vs. Motilal Shivlal), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

The "Mahadeo Sharma Flour Mills," consisting of two grinding mills (one Country of 2 stones 18" and one English of 3 stones 14") with one engine (20 B.H.P.) cold starting with foundation in working order, shafting, pulleys, beltings, water-tanks, and miscellaneous instruments, furniture, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STANDARD MILLS (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai the Liquidator of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1927 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Room No. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay the Immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

Land: One piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim), consisting of three plots measuring about 51,768 square yards and second piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) measuring about 1,825 square yards and third of 6,700 square yards.

Spindles: 44,536 (Mule 3,960 and Ring 40,576).

Looms: 1,179 in good working order.

Boilers:—4 Lancashire Boilers 8 ft. by 30 ft. 150 lbs. pressure per square inch and One Lancashire Boiler 7 ft. by 30 ft. —100 lbs. pressure per square inch all certified and in good working order.

Electric 3 Phase Induction Motors:—15 Three Phase Induction Motors different B.H.P. Cycles Voltage and R.M.P. and one direct current Motor and one direct current Exhaust Fan Motor of different Voltage.

Electric Dynamoes:—(1) D. C. Dynamo 230 Volts 61 amps. (1) 80 K. W. D. C. Dynamo 720 amps. 110 Volts 530 R.M.P. (1) Steam Engine driven dynamo 105 Volts 230 amps.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery such as Openers, scutchers, cards, waste slubbings, drawing frames, slubbings, Inter Roving Ring reeling, and bundling winding warping machines, bleaching, finishing, Dyeing, printing, sizing and other machineries of well-known makers.

The Mills is fully equipped with Electric installations and has a complete set of Hydrant Humidifiers-Sprinkles-tools-impliments and is centrally situated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of Machinery and inspection of the property apply to Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Company at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Amin and Desai, his Solicitors at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the reserve bid and Private offers will be received by the Liquidator at his office.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Sakiatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

AMERICANS:—Scattered selling. Narrow market. Operators awaiting new developments. Futures 2 to 5 points lower.

LOCAL:—Reports of damages to Berar Crop by Rains. Fresh buying.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 24th instant:—

N. Y.—October highest 20.48 (10-19 a.m.) lowest 20.29 (at about the close).

Liverpool—Light rains Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Narrow and featureless market.

Liverpool dated the 24th instant:—

Spinners' takings so far this season are 1,971,000 bales.

New York cables:—Market waiting on weather, hedge selling met by mill demand.

New York dated the 24th instant:—

Cotton continuation recent favourable weather facilitates rapid crop marketing, likely check any important immediate advance, might result further moderate decline, expect eventually substantially higher prices, think advisable for spinners cover good portion requirements present level.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s Report:—

With the liquidation of October New York "longs" we consider the market is now technically in a healthy position. Although immediately any sharp advance in prices on fears of early frost may meet with further hedge selling we believe, the small improvement, if any, since last report, would not exceed the indication more than 13 million bales. If next Bureau report on 8th October confirms a production below 13 million bales higher prices are again inevitable.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar, New York friends Messrs. A Norden & Co. cable under date 24th instant as under:—

Operators are buying on fear of coder weather.

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their report of to-day's date state that crop.

Prospects in this Country have been improved by fairly general rains in the Berar district where they had been badly wanted, and in view of the fact that all indications point to a plentiful supply of Cotton in this Country, whilst in America the crop is undoubtedly short, we are of the opinion that the difference between our market and American will widen when once our crops begin to move, particularly so seeing that the Export Commitments to date are negligible owing to our market having been persistently too high.

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

On Saturday the New York futures market fluctuated within a range of 19 points. Futures improved 10 points in early trading on better Liverpool cables and on reports of unfavourable weather, but higher level caused some unloading and prices suffered a small set-back and closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot prices were reduced 5 points to 20.85c.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 18 points and closed with no important change. The trading was mostly confined to jobers and prices were 16 to 18 points higher: Spot Cotton values were raised 13 points to 11.33d per lb. Spot sales were 3,000 Bales.

There is no change in the condition of the growing crop. Large speculative interests have been liquidated and urgent hedges are put through. Operatprs are awaiting further developments before entering in fresh risks. In the mean time, it is anticipated that market will fluctuate within scalping range, giving opportunities to get in at moderate reactions and securing accrued profits in moments of strength.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Inspite quiet advices from New York the local market opened steady at Rs. 422/ on reports of rains in Berar damaging the crop. Bulls were bidding up prices and rumours of frost in America induced short covering with further improvement in prices. Later on offices sold on no response about frost from Liverpool market. The close at 4 p.m. was as under. Sewri market is closed to-day.

Broach A/M.	422	427/8	422	424/4
Bengal D/J.	349	352	549	353

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 49|4; closing Rs. 49|4

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48|2; highest Rs. 48|8, closing Rs. 48|1.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4|8; closing 4|7|3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56|3; highest Rs. 56|8; closing Rs. 56|6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 24th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,424
Linseed	2,582
Gingellyseeds	145
Poppyseed	67
Groundnuts	2,930
Castorseed	3,948
Rice	7,953
Myrabolams	3,621
Cottonseed	5,848
Mowraseed	93
Gram	495
Joowar	488
Maize	56
Barley	328
Bajree	270
Coal	4,454 Tons.

Market condition.—Steady.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 26.

In full-pressed Bales. 24—9—27		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		403	890
Central India	51	5161	4702
Barsi and Nagar		891	331
Hyderabad-Gaorani		342	63
Berar	15	2591	1093
Central Provinces		2250	84
Total Oomras	66	11638	7 163
Dholera	1150	8849	613
N.W. Provinces ..		2322	939
Rajputana ..	199	3701	2726
Sind-Punjab ..	102	2005	1963
Broach ..	426	1619	9
Coompta & Dharwar		1628	2248
Westerns-Northerns		1921	2854
Cocanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	22	5732	3314
Persian	10	964	1260
American		16603	2995
Egyptian and African	10	2206	6711
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	1,985	69,188	32,795

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 22nd Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

24—9—27	This year	Last year.
Europe 1020	23,651	15,591
Japan & China 61	40,573	8557
Coast Ports ..	1519	363
Up-country by Rail	35,62	5,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	13,812	3,237
Total 1081	83,127	33,042

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 2,18,68,000	„ 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Ready	21 7 9
Asho	21 7 3
Kartika	21 7 3

SILVER.

London Ready	25 13 0
Forward	25 13 0
London, Shanghai	2-6 1/2
Ready	58/7/0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Asho	58/6/0	58/6/0	58/4/0	58/6/0
Kartika	58/3/6	58/3/6	58/2/0	58/3/6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1.5 31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet, steady.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 Dst D P 124
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171-3|4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155-1|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1|2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25|13
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-3.
Tone of Silver: Quiet, America sold, China bought, Buyers satisfied. Very little business doing.
American Cross Rate 4.86-11|16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3 Months 4 15-16 per cent.
6 Months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2-1-4 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The market has ruled steady to-day round about yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine white Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nawab sh 14/8 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Garbeta sh. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Howara sh. 14/8 1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment August sh. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. September sh. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo-Nov./Dec. sh. 15/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/3 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—September sh. 15/2 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/5 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/8 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/0 per cwt.
Tone.—Steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the "Chronicle."

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 24.

Wheat Asuj 4/3/6.
Wheat Maghar 4/10/3.
Gram Jeth 3/12/0.
Gram Asuj 4/1/6.
Gram Katak 4/2/9.
Barley Asuj 3/0/6.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/8/3.
Cottonseeds Poh 3/7/0.
READY.
Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 4/1 to 4/5, Barley 3 to 3/1, Rapeseeds 7/10 to 8/.
Market arrival:—
1,000 mds.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,264,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	351,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	132,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,771,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	387,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	100
East Indian Cotton Stock	17,000
East Indian Cotton Forward	2,900
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	2,705
East Indian Cotton Imports	5,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	153,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	148,0000
Takings of World's Spinners Amtrican Cotton	209,000

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO MARKETS.

COTTON SUGAR AND WHEAT SITUATION.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York under date 25th ultimo made the following observations of, Cotton, Sugar and Wheat Markets.

COTTON.

During the past week the increasing seriousness of the boll weevil situation, as indicated by both private and official reports, together with a continuance of unfavourable weather conditions over practically the whole of the belt, led to a considerable broadening of trade and speculative activity, all months advancing on successive waves of buying to new high levels for the year. As yet, hedge selling is but little in evidence and although satisfied longs have liquidated freely, reactions were confined within narrow limits.

A report on cotton insect activity issued by the Department of Agriculture on Saturday was of such an alarming nature as to strengthen the general impression that the Government's next crop forecast, due on September 8th, may be decidedly smaller than that of 13,492,000 bales published early this month. So numerous are southern advice with regard to boll weevil infestation and damage that attention, for comparative purposes, is being directed to the weevil years 1921-1922 and 1923 when the average yield per acre was only 132.2 pounds, which figure, when applied to the area in cultivation this year, less an allowance for average abandonment, would indicate a total outturn of less than 1',400,000 bales. We mention this only as an indication of the trend of ideas in speculative circles.

Much higher prices may be warranted in the long run despite the carry-over from last season of approximately 7,000,000 bales of lint cotton and the logical expectation that the recent advance, if sustained, must adversely affect consumption. Nevertheless, any expression of opinion as to the size of the crop must depend on weather conditions for several weeks longer and, in the meantime, the weevil menace may prove to have been grossly exaggerated.

Spinners have commenced to show more interest in covering their requirements but at prices which, in many cases, do not meet the views of sellers, with the result that only a moderate volume of business has been transacted. Mill stocks, however, are not unduly large in comparison with the present rate of consumption and the prospect of further unfavourable crop developments leading to a general buying movement on the part of the trade cannot be overlooked. This movement, if it materializes in the near future, may go far towards absorbing early new crop receipts.

While the present outlook appears to indicate the probability of a further advance, the impaired technical position of the market, due to the recent heavy volume of speculative buying and short covering, leads us to advise caution until a clearer view of this season's yield can be obtained and we would confine purchases to setbacks.

COFFEE.

Apart from a moderate volume of near month liquidation prompted by the approach of first notice day, the easier tendency of cost and freight offers from Barzil the continued dullness of the trade demand our market has lacked special features. We see nothing in the situation to change our view that sales on moderate upturns are advisable.

SUGAR.

Trade and speculative confidence in values is slowly increasing aided by the apparent strength of the statistical position of sugar in Cuba and the United States, by the prolonged European demand for Cuban raws and by the prospective continued restriction of Cuban production. We favour purchases on all recessions.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

More favourable weather in the spring wheat area of the Northwest and Canada together with bearish Canadian crop estimates promoted heavy general liquidation, support being limited to short covering. Sentiment is bearish and hedge selling may tend to restrict rallies but present indications are that world production will only slightly exceed that of a year ago and with Canadian prospects still uncertain, we feel that Wheat can be bought on any further weakness. Corn has been largely influenced by the action of Wheat. The weather continues to be too cool for good growth over a large part of the belt and although bullish factors seem temporarily to have been discounted, we think that purchases on good recessions will eventually prove profitable. Crop reports on Oats continue bullish but the cash demand is slow and the market has been depressed by tried long liquidation. Rye showed independent strength on an improvement in the export demand, a small visible supply and on purchases by spreaders against sales of wheat We favour the buying side on breaks.

STOCKS AND SHARES

FURTHER RISE IN MILL SHARES.

BURMAH SHARES FIRM

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton mill shares opened steady and improved further on continued supports. Sellers are cautions and prices recorded steady rise in almost all serips.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section business was dull. There was firm buying in Burmah shares owing to rise in the price of timber. There was some unloading in Tata Power shares. Tata Iron shares fluctuated within a small range and closed unchanged.

SECURITIES.

The market was rather steady.

The market closed to-day an hour earlier in honour of the death of a broker. The market is open to-morrow for one hour owing to Parsi holiday. Last days for transfer business and squaring open contracts for October settlements will be Thursday and Friday.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79|12.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 87/12.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 65|8.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 28.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (100) 1,425.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 31-4.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 188/12.
Katni Cement (100) (C) 172-8.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 550.
Punjab Cement (O) (10) 8-2.
Punjab Cement P 13-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 53.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 878-12.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702/8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700, 5 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) 1,000) 7 p.c. 807/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,015.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 145.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8. XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1.023/12.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1.000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 537-8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,215.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 620.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Vokart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 320.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 971-4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 556-4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 436-4.
Crescent (100) 215.
Colaba Mills (100) 140.
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 265.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 122/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 956-4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33|4
Gokak Mills (100) 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 371|4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 242/8.
Jamshed Manufarturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29/12.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 272-8.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,850.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil 118-12.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1.700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills, 313|12.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pahaney Mill 2-0, 283/12.
Pearl Mill 230, 602-8.
Phoenix (100) 10, 420.
Simplex (100) 180.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,000.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|12|6
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/35 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|5.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dee 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112-6.
4 per cents Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates.—3rd Oct. Sett. 3 1|2 p.c. Paper Rs. 75 12, 1945|55 Rs. 107|4|6
4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 538/12.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,094.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 610.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 293-12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ,
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 691-4.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XP 261-4.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 203/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 5 p.c. 32/0.
British Burmah Petroleum 51/9, 5/14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-1.500.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kamp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 25-14.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance, 200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,875.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 690.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-13.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 55.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 90/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 53-12.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 184/6.
Telephone Co. (50) 42/4.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 170
Century Mills (100) 436-4

NEW INDIA
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Insure now, before you suffer loss.
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MOTOR CAR
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(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26.

Baron Fairly, Reid, Calcutta.
Garbeta, Gill, Java.
Algic, Pederson, New York.
Simla, Brun, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.

Vav, Neilson, Busreh.

LOADING.

Sept, 26.

Steamer Sigrum for Rangoon.
Steamer Algic for New York.

S S Baron Fairly:—The steamer Baron Fairly arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garbeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Algic:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Algic arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Simla:—The Graham T Co's steamer Simla arrived in harbour yseterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Vav:—The S Hasam Co's steamer Vav will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S S Aleppo for Hull:—2000 cwts castor seed, Devid Sassoon and Co; 4 bales Indian hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Andijk for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 10 bales Kopok cotton sawari, G Liladhar and Co.

S S Elsna for Trieste:—120 cwts black pepper Chachaty and Thackersey.

For Constanza:—598 cwts gingily seed, B P Kanabata.

S S Delta for Hongkong:—39 cwts jardalloo N Laljee; 330 cwts appricots, N C Bhesania; 150 cwts Persian dry fruits, S Maganlal; 75 cwts olibanum, A Abdulla and Sons; 175 cwts Persian dry fruits, S Maganlal.

For Shanghai:—8 cwts Indian stones white A R Isawal.

S S Marly for Melbourne:—6 cwts brassware, K Chellaram; 4 cwts brassware, H Waliram,

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—4705 lbs aniline dye, Havero Trading Co; 7538 lbs aniline dye, Havero Trading Co.

For Oslo:—5 rwts cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

For Aarhus:—20 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Hamburg:—209 cwts Indian dry casein, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 44 cwts apricot kernel, 500 lbs rosa oil, M Bhoota and Co.; 2475 gallons castor oil, S D Engineer & Co; 9 cwts brassware Messrs Grindlay and Co; 6 bales goat hair, Abas Shustary; 8 bales Indian wool raw, Abas Shustary; 15 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 26 cwts dry casings, Ad. Meyer; 10 cwts sheep guts, Ad. Meyer; 30 cwts cardamoms, M Madhavji.

For Stockholm:—10 cwts cardamoms, M Madhavji.

S S Tregonell for Ghent:—105 bales Indian cotton, F F Campbell.

For Barcelona:—110 bales Indian cotton, F F Campbell.

For Hull:—5501 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 25 bales wool raw, Jagadish Narayen and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S S Sawokla from New York, Agents L Edwards Ltd:—1 case art silk hosiery, 8 boxes metal type, 1 case 1 box printed matter, 1 case lubricating grease, 334 cases 119 barrels 112 drums lubricating oil, 30 cases patent medicines, 49 crates furniture, 60 cases electric storage batteries, 19 bundles 1 case provision, 7 cases artificial leather, 97 cases canned asparagus, 1 case safety razors, 31 packages Waterbury's compound, 14 cases advertising matter, 17 bundles 15 boxes 12 cases drugs, 42 cases varnish, 34 cases 27 boxes paint, 9 cases hand churus, 1 case scissors, 11 cases kitchen utensils, 50 cases 27 bales cotton remnants, 1140 auto tyres, 25 bundles auto tubes, 4 boxes paper, 10 cases shaving cream, 33 cases toilet soap, 40 cases playing cards, 6 cases hosiery, 9 cases 2 bundles face cream, 41 cases clocks, 7 cases table oil cloth, 18 cases wondermist floor oil, 2 cases hospital bandages, 44 cases flit, 3 cases flit tin sprayers, 70 drums dyes, 4 cases 8 cans motion pictures films, 10 cases dental cream, 19 cases cotton goods, 17 cases toilet preparations, 1 case hair brushes, 1 case rubber stamps, 1 case pin trays, 2 cases rubber belts, 4 cases pianos, 1 case stationery, 1 case 8 boxes 6 crates chairs, 2 cases typewriters, 10 cans food products, 4 boxes 50 cases asphalt, 100 rolls roofing paper, 4 boxes roofing nails, 123 packages globes for lanterns, 76 packages hurricane lanterns, 2 cases collar buttons, 9 packages antiphlogision, 1 box metal sign, 1 hogshead leaf tobacco, 15 cases soap, 2102 drums flux, 247 bales cotton, 46 crates cots, 92 bundles 1 drum dyes stuff, 20 cases 6 packages glykeron, 1 crate 2 boxes tools, 9 bales leather belting, 4 boxes rubber goods, 20 solid tyres, 40 cases canned corn, 3 cases crepe paper, 200 bales old newspaper, 26 bales used clothing, 1 case thermos bottles, 12 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Boston:—4 bags packed periodicals, 100 drums kerosine oil.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.26, Fort 0.30, J, J, Hospital 0.50.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 58.13, Fort 73.71, J. J. Hospital 58.20.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 47.35, Fort 52.56, J. J. Hospital 49.97.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba 67.83, Fort 100.91, J. J. Hospital 82.13.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26th September 1927.

Barometer (corrested to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.790 inches (.057 below normal).

Barometer corrested at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.2/3 inches (.048 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.9 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 (2.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 124 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.26 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.02 inches.

Total rainfal during the year 58.20 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1927

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab: Skies are clear over the extreme north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala and in excess at Multan and Hissar. Temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal throghout the province and the minimum in the central districts only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.25 in of rain, Ajmer 0.27 in. and Mount Abu 1.00 in. Skies are heavily clouded over southwest Rajputana and lightly and moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Hmidity is locally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Kotah; the minimum was above normal in Sind and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.25 in. of rain, Surat 1.10 in. and Ahmedabad 1.04 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is locally in excess. Day temperature was as usual; night tempreature was higher than usual along the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.70 in. of rain, Nagpur 0.28 in. and Chanda 2.36 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south of the province and locally in defect in the north. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the latter area and the minimum at Hoshangabad only.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.26 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.20 in. and Marmagao 0.95 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division. A maximum temperature of 86.9 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 75.0 deg. (2 deg below normal) were recorded yesterday at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 2.07 in. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.67 in., Poona 1.50 in. Aurangabad 1.78 in. and Hyderabad 0.22 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Sholapur; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and has caused an extention of rainfall in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, Gujarat and on the north Madras coast, and local in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.13 in. at Mangalore, 1.94 in. at Calicut, 1.17 in. at Cochin, 0.57 in. at Trivandrum, 1.25 in. at Cuddapah, 0.26 in. at Madras, and 2.64 in. at Masulipatam

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the central parts of the country and into the Punjab.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY'S MEETING

The following is the agenda for the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held on Monday:—

Oath or affirmation of Allegiance to the Crown. Nomination of four Chairmen by the President. Questions and Answers. Government Bills.

(1) Bill No. III of 1927 (A Bill to provide for the establishment and better regulation of cotton markets in the Bombay Presidency)—Second Reading.

Notices of amendments have been received from—

(i) Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, M.L.C.
(ii) Mr. H. S. Pataskar, M. L. C.
(iii) Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, M. L. C.
(iv) Mr. R. S. Asavale, M. L. C.
(v) Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.
vi) The Honourable Mr. G. B. Pradhan, M. L. C.
(vii) Mr. W. E. Jones. M. L. C.

(2) Bill No. XXI of 1927 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay)—Second Reading.

Notices of amendents have been received from—

(i) Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M. L. C.
(ii) Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.
(iii) The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, M. L. C.
(iv) Mr. H. Hamill, M. L. C.

(3) Bill No. II of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879)—First Reading.

Notices of amendments have been received from—

(i) Mr. L. M. Deshpande, M. L. C.
(ii) Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.

(4) Bill No. XVI of 1927 (A Bill to prevent the excessive sub-division of agricultural land and to promote the consolidation of such land)—First Reading.

Notices of amendments have been received from—

(i) Mr. A. D .Sheth, M. L. C.
(ii) Mr. L. M. Deshpande, M. L. C.
(iii) Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.

(5) Bill No. XVIII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First Reading.

(6) Bill No. XXII of 1927 (A Bill to amend the Mahul Creek (Extinguishment of Rights) Act, 1922)—First Reading.

(7) Bill No. XXX of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924)—First Reading.

(8) Bill No. XXXI of 1927 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Education Act, 1923)—First reading.

(9) Bill No. XXXII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Public Conveyances Act, 1920)—First Reading.

(10) Bill No. XXXIII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the District Police Act, 1890)—First reading.

V. Demands for Supplementary Grants.

VI. Government Resolution:

Resolution by the Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai.

"This House recommends to Government to incur an expenditure up to Rs.1,73,270, which sum includes the donation of Rs. 30,000 from the Executors of the late Bai Awabai Framji Petit for building a new Parsi Women's Block at the Central Hospital for Mental Diseases, Yeravda, as detailed in the printed statement laid on the table."

PRIVATE BILLS.

(1) Bill No. XII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878)—First Reading—Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, M. L. C.

(2) Bill No. XXIII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878)—First Reading—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

(3) Bill No. XXVI of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923)—First Reading—Mr. L. M. Deshpande, M. L. C.

(4) Bill No. XXV of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First Reading—Mr. R. S. A. Asavale, M. L. C.

(5) Bill No. XXVI of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal, Act, 1888)—First Reading—Mr. S. K. Bole M. L. C.

(6) Bill No. XXVII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First Reading—Mr. Syed Munawar, M. L. C.

(7) Bill No. XXVII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923)—First Reading—Mr. H. V. Pataskar, M. L. C.

(8) Bill No. XXIX of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925)—First Reading—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

(9) A Bill to amend the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, M.L.C.

(10) A Bill further to amemnd the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

(11) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. J.C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

(12) A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police, Act, 1902—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

(13) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Acts, 1874, 1886 and 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.

14) A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, M. L. C.

(15) Maternity Benefit Bill—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. R. S. Asavale, M. L. C.

MOTION TO AMEND STANDING ORDERS.

Motion No. III of 1927—By Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

IX. Motions understanding order XII, 6, to present addresses to His Excellency the Governor.

By Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M. L. C.

I.

That the following humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, respectfully pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to appoint immediately standing committees of the Legislative Council as recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill, 1919, in paragraph 10 of their report on the Bill".

II.

That the following address be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"May it please Your Excellency:—

We, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, respectfully pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to appoint immediately Council Secretaries as provided for under section 62 (4) of the Government of India Act."

ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT.

THIRD COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League amidst acclamation dopted the Third Committee's resolution on arbitration, security and disarmament.

The Third Committee's report provides for inviting of non-members of the League, as for example the United States, to participate if they so desire in the special Committee mentioned in the resolution.

Dr. Nansen speaking during the debate appealed to Great Britain to recognize the effort made to find the method consistent with Great Britain's special position and one which diminished, instead of increasing, her responsibilities. He said that everyone had been impressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech and since they had other evidence of Great Britain's reaction to the earlier Assembly discussions. He feared that the British public opinion somewhat misunderstood the attitude of supporters of the 1924 protocol.—Reuter.

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM BEFORE LEAGUE.

POLISH RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Polish resolution for outlawing war was unanimously adopted at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva yesterday. Lord Onslow the British delegate expressed the view that the resolution defined clearly the main object of the League and marked a distinct step forward. "We recorded three things," he said, "namely action by the League, systematic preparation of the League machinery and action by individual States." The League must use its influence in promoting coordinate agreements regarding arbitration and security. This would always have the support and goodwill of Great Britain. It was shown by discussions that all were imbued with the same idea and he hoped that the Preparatory Commission would press forward with vigour and that by next year great strides would have been taken in the process of disarmament so that a really important contribution would be made to the League's first duty which was the maintenance of peace. Herr Stresemann described disarmament as the most important probblem the League had to face.—B. O. W.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S LABOUR

BELGIAN DELEGATES TRIBUTE TO CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—Ready recognition of Empire's labours in the cause of solidarity of nations was forthcoming in the speech of the Belgian delegate Debrouckere in the Assembly of the League. He said. "When Sir Austin Chamberlain told us of the great effort that the Empire and Britain had made for the League of Nations we listened with deep gratitude and sincere desire to understand the Empire's situation." He added that there was no intention to manoeuvre Britain and the Empire into a course they did not desire to follow.—Reuter.

DASARA CELEBRATION IN MYSORE

YUVARAJA OPENS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

MYSORE, Sept. 26.

Annual festivities in connection with the Dusserah commenced at the Capital this morning. His Highness the Maharajah took his seat on the traditional golden throne and held a durbar which was attended by the Dewan of the State Councillors, high state officers, Ursu noblemen and representative gentlemen of all classes and communities besides, Vedic Brahmins. A large concourse of people in their holiday attire had mustered strong in the Fort area to witness the Durbar which was held in view of the people. After observing religious ceremonies and worshipping the ancient throne under the direction of the pourchits, His Highness ascended the throne under the boom of the Royal salute and universal acclamation of the populace. The Deman state officers individually and other durbarees in groups offered "nazars" which His Highness touched and remitted. It was 11-30 when the morning's durbar concluded and the Maharajah retired into inner apartments. A similar durbar will be held in the evening when the whole palace and the vicinity will be lit up with countless number of electric lights. People have poured in large numbers and several special trains are swelling up the crowd.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which was originally started by Sir M. Visveswaraya and then given up, was revived when His Highness the Yuvarajah opened it to-day in the presence of a large gathering which included the Honourable, the British Resident, the Dewan and other state officers. Various sections of the show have been well represented. Exhibits from Bombay and Hyderabad, industrial as well as textile are of high order. The industrial section includes several mechanical appliances and sericulture and forest products for which Mysore is famous are varigated and excellent. As usual the art and craft section display a good collection of handicraft and workmanships. Possibilities of glass ware are exhibited by the Pioneer Factory of the Ogales. Several stalls have been taken by hand spinning and hand loom industry and Khadi Bhandaras have put up for sale good varieties of khadi.—Free Press.

ZAGLUL'S FUNERAL PROCESSION.

"Assiyasat" writes:—

Wednesday, the 24th day of August, was the day when the Egyptians participated in Zaglul's funeral procession. Not only were the Egyptians with this procession, but besides them there were also hundreds of foreigners representing different nationalities. There were hundreds and thousands among these, who had never seen him, but still they thought it their duty to pay their homage to this great son of Egypt.

Since morning the policemen were busy in clearing the roads from which this great procession was to pass. From 9-0 a.m. the Ministers, foreign Consuls and Egyptian M.P.'s began to assemble. At 12-20 p.m. the coffin was brought out of his house. It was difficult to find even one man among those thousands who were present, who was not shedding tears. The various societies and the different Labour organisations placed wreaths on the coffin. After this, hundreds of condolence messages were read. It took several hours to go through this. At 3-55 p.m. a messge informed that the British Secretary and the British military officers were coming to pay their homage.

Exactly at 4-30 p.m. the procession started. It was headed by the Boy Scouts singing a funeral song. They were followed by a great mass of workers, who were similarly followed by the members of other organisaions. At the end were the Egyptian troops. Cavalry was in the front and the infantry followed them. This army was followed by the military officers in their uniforms. The coffin was covered with an Egyptian flag, and was placed on a carriage pulled by eight horses. The procession reached the "Jam-Qaisoon" at 7-0 p.m. After the funeral services the burial took place.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

In the share market in jutes with a quiet jute and rising hessian market this section responded sharply, all denominations being considerably higher than last closing rates. Outside support however is somewhat limited, the demand coming principally from the professionals. Teas were quiet with only a moderate business passing while sugar shares and Assam Saw are in some demand. Coals were steady with a limited business. Cottons were irregular. Dunbars are quieter while Bengal Nagpore are in strong demand and prices run in sellers favour. Government securities were unaltered.—A.P.

RAMLILA IN BAREILLY.

BAREILLY, Sept. 26.

The Ramlila procession passed off peacefully here to-day. Elaborate arrangements had been made by police for the safe passage of the procession and armed police guarded the procession at both the ends. The Collector and the Senior Superintendent of Police constantly moved about, supervising the arrangements.—A. P.

APPOINTMENT OF FINANCE MEMBER

COMMERCIAL CIRCLES PERTURBED

REPRESENTATION TO APPOINT INDIAN.

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Indian Commercial circles are perturbed at the statement that Commander Hilton-Young is likely to succeed to the Indian Finance Membership on the retirement of Sir Basil Blackett. There is a consensus of opinion that it is time that an Indian was appointed to this all-important portfolio. Another ground of opposition to the appointment of Commander Hilton-Young is that as Chairman of the Indian Currency Commission he would bring to bear on the Indian problems preconceived notions which find expression in the majority report of the Currency Commission which the country has repudiated. Representations, it is understood, are likely to be made to the authorities in this connection by some of the commercial bodies.—Free Press.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

LAHORE MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

The District Magistrate of Lahore issued to-day the following order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code:—"Whereas it has been made to appear to me C. M. G. Ogilvie, District Magistrate of Lahore, that a continuance of public meetings will, in view of the prevailing communal dissension, be prejudicial to public tranquility, I hereby forbid the holding of any public meeting without my previous permission within the limits of Lahore District for a period of two months. Any person disobeying this order will be liable to punishment under Section 188, I. P. C. This order does not apply to duly licensed processions in connection with the Dusehra festival."—A. P.

CARDINAL DEFECT OF CONSTITUTION

MEMORANDUM OF CEYLON CONGRESS

COLOMBO, Sept. 26.

The memorandum of the Ceylon National Congress which will be submitted to the Special Commission on reforms states that the executive Government is under no constitutional obligation to carry out the decisions of the Legislature. This is the cardinal defect in the present constitution and the memorandum asks for the complete subordination of the executive to the Legislature, the Governor to appoint a Premier who will select seven ministers. Defence will remain an Imperial concern.—A. P.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MANN.

POONA, Sept. 26.

"A friend of the people and an expert in his own line" were the words in which the services of Dr. Mann, retiring Director of Agriculture, were referred to by the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Minister of Agriculture to-day at the conference of the provincial board of agriculture at Poona.

A resolution urging the extension of agricultural bias schools and inviting the attention of Government to its declared policy of establishing agriculture schools of the Loni type in each district was adopted and the conference adjourned.—A.P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales Museum at 6.30 p.m.

Parsi Ceremonial Parade and Jashan Ceremony, at the Parsi War Memorial, Hughes Road, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

Mr. Heerjibehedin's At Home to members of Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Association and also to stipendiary magistrates, the Taj 6 p.m.

New India Assurance Company Eighth Ordinary General Meeting to be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th inst., and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning, the 28th.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with Mails from London of 22nd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails ex "Macedonia" from London of 15th instant left Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 25th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 30th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Ockenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th September, 1927.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m.

MUSIC.

By kind permission of Capt. C. B. Mosse and the officers of the 4th Bn., 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, to-day (Tuesday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

MATUNGA ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

An extraodinary general body meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held on Wednesday (28th inst.) at 9 p.m. at the Samaj premises Matunga to elect new office-bearers in view of the resignation of the Managing Committee.

LECTURES BY SWAMI SATYADEO.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, Swami Satyadeoji will deliver a series of lectures in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. on the 27th, 28th and 30 instant (Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday) on the following subjects respectively:—

(1) The Genesis of the Hindu Sangathan movement.

(2) Hindu Sangathan in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

(3) Hindu Sangathan in the 20th century.

VOLUNTEERS TRAINING CAMP.

PREPARATION FOR MADRAS BONGRESS

A camp will commence on October 30, 1927 on the Dal's gift ground at Bagalkot (Bijapur District) under the Camp-Commandantship of Mr. K. V. Jorapur, and will last for one month.

Those who have already been trained according to the Dal's carrienlum and who are ready to serve the Dal in future, and those who have not yet been trained under the Dal, but who will be selected by the Dal Office on recommendations from prominent gentlemen of their localities will be admitted. Those desirous of joining the camp will have to bear their own travelling, boarding and other charges. Such candidates will have to send Rs. 20 in advance for their boarding, lodging and other sundry expenses.

Intending candidates should send in their applications along with an advance of Rs. 20 to the Dal's Headquarters at Hubli so as to reach before the 15th of October 1927.

Each candidate will have to bring with him two Khaki Khaddar Uniforms, his bedding, one lota, etc.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

BELGAUM, Sept. 26.

The Bombay Provincial Teachers Conference will assemble at Dharwar on October 17. A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. M. R. Sakhare as Chairman. Mr. N. Subba Rao, Inspector-General of Education, Mysore State, has been selected as the president of the Conference.—A. P.

"VICTIMS OF WICKED SUPERSTITION."

HENIOUS CIRME ON INNOCENT GIRLS.

TWO PERSONS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS' R. I.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Davar and a common jury, Shiva Ishwar and Madhu Shiva, two Hindus, aged 25 and 35 respectively, were put upon charges of kidnapping and rape.

Mr. M. T. Kadarbhoy, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended themselves.

Mr. Kadarbhoy, opening the case for the prosecution, stated that on 13th August last the two accused were passing along Agri's Chawl, Ballard Pier, when they saw two girls Bakuli aged 10 and Jainabai aged 12, playing near the chawl. The accused, under the pretext of giving them teas, took both the girls first to Victoria Gardens and then to a lonely place at Sewri. There the first accused had forcible intercourse with Bakuli, and the second accused with Jainabai. Both the girls were then taken to Bhatia Bag, near Bori Bunder, where the accused disappeared. The girls with great difficulty found their way home.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

Five days later, the first accused again appeared at Ballard Pier, and finding Bakuli there alone invited her to tea as before. The girl again fell into his trap and was taken to Nepean Sea Road under the pretext of tracing out the other accused who had seduced them on the first occasion. On the way, the accused was challenged by a policeman to whom he represented the girl as his sister. But feeling suspicious, the policeman took the girl aside and enquired of her, when she explained to him all that had happened. The accused was then arrested, and from his information the other accused was also arrested.

A SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEF.

The evidence of the Police Surgeon showed that both the accused were suffering from venereal disease. In reply to his Lordship's enquiry the doctor stated that there was a superstitious belief among the low classes that those who had venereal disease would be cured by going with virgins.

His Lordship, in sentencing both accused to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, remarked that they had committed a heinous crime on two innocent little girls who were made the victims of their wicked superstition.

TEN YEARS FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

COMPELLING UNWILLING MAN TO JOIN SWIMMING BOUT

Francis Fernandez, an Indian Christian aged 30, was charged with attempt to murder at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Davar and a common jury.

Mr. Brown, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution. The accused defended himself.

On 24th June last, being a Christian holiday, about a dozen native Christians plied themselves with liquor at Colaba, and plunged into the sea near Sassoon Dock basin to have a swimming. One of them, D'Souza who did not know swimming, kept on the shore.

The accused, seeing D'Souza aloof, went ashore and pressed him to join the party. Another man named Cajetan also went ashore and reproached the accused for his violent behaviour. The accused got enraged and taking out a knife stabbed both Cajetan and D'Souza.

The accused was senteneed to 10 years' hard labour.

SEQUEL TO STREET ACCIDENT.

DRIVER NOT RESPONSIBLE

An inquest touching the death of Raghoo Dhondoo who, it will be recalled, was a victim to a motor accident on Reay Road, was further resumed at the Bombay Coroner's Court on Monday morning.

After having recorded necessary evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death due to the deceased having been knocked down and run over by a heavy motor car. On the evidence they held that Ramchandra Wagle, the driver, was in no way responsible for the accident.

SOVIET REPUBLIC 10TH ANNIVERSARY.

MUSLIM LEADERS INVITED TO MOSCOW

DELHI, Sept. 26.

It is understood Maulana Mohammed Ali and Saukat Ali, Abdul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohani and Hakim Ajmal Khan have been invited to Moscow by the Society of the Cultural Relations to attend the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Republic. All expenses in connection with the visit of these Indians will be met by the Soviet Government.—Free Press.

YOUNG PATHAN SEVERELY BEATEN.

SCUFFLE NEAR BHENDI BAZAR

Near the junction of Sandrurst Road and Bhendi Bazar there is a big open plot. A young Pathan had been beaten two days ago near Nal Bazar. Last night at about 9-30 p.m. the same young Pathan had been to this plot at Bhendi Bazar when he was assaulted by a party of Pathans and he was beaten severely with lathis as a result of which he sustained injuries. During the scuffle other five persons also have been injured more or less. Police arrived soon on the scene and removed the six injured persons to the J. J. Hospital. Others who took part in this scuffle are still at large.

Police investigations are being instituted.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under instructions from my clients the Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., regarding the sensational headings given in your paper intimating that there was a raid on the premises of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., and large arrests were made on the night of Friday the 23rd September 1927, I have been instructed to state that the said statements are entirely untrue. The premises of Shri Mahajan Association are situated at the junction of Shaikh Memon Street and Musjid Bunder Road and that there was no raid on Friday the 23rd September 1927 either on or near the Shri Mahajan Association premises.

The Police authorities have been effecting arrests for obstruction for several months past of persons causing obstruction in front of Moti Shaw's chawl who are dabbling different in kinds of business and transactions "de die in diem" with which the Mahajan Association never had or has and has not even had anything to do.

The business of the Shri Mahajan Association opens at 11 a.m. (B.T.) and closes as a rule at 7 p.m. (B. T.) except on complete or half of the part holidays when the Bazar is opened or closed early for a few hours only.

Once in a fortnight when the report of the American Bureau is expected the Bazar is closed early in the evening and is opened from 8 p.m. (B. T.) to 10-30 p. m. (B. T.)

On Tuesday last the 20th September 1927, the day when His Worship the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. H. P. Dastur had fixed for delivering his judgment in case No. 32 of 1927 popularly known as "Kacha Khandi" case the Shri Mahajan Association kept the Bazar open from 9 a.m. (B. T.) to 10 a. m. (B. T.) and thereafter from 3 p.m. (B. T.) to 7 p. m. (B. T.)

Thus as stated above the business under the auspices of Shri Mahajan Association Limited has never been carried on at midnight.

I have, therefore, to request you to give publicity to this letter and make the necessary corrections relating to your above referred report which as stated above is absolutely untrue as far my clients Shri Mahajjan Association Ltd., concerned and is likely to lower them in public estimation.—Yours etc.

N. CHHATRAPATI.

Sept. 26.

UNIVERSITY'S HIGHEST FUNCTION.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S MESSAGE TO YOUTHS

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Before a large audience Sir J. C. Bose delivered an address to the Nagpur University in the course of which he said that the highest function of a University was the advancement of the frontiers for the common benefit of humanity. Although science was neither of the East nor of the West, but international in its universality, yet India by her habit of mind and inherited gifts handed down from generation to generation was specially fitted to make important contributions in the furtherance of knowledge.—A. P.

The speaker could speak with some authority on the latent power of his countrymen for discovery and invention. The extraordinarily sensitive instruments employed in his research had all of them been constructed by Indian mechanicians trained in his institute. It should be our aim not to be entirely dependent on foreign countries for our higher education and for our needs for carrying out such a programme. A far-sighted state policy would be required in matters of such vital importance as education. Persistence in this attitude of apathy would lead to disaster the extent of which it was impossible to realise now. It is the ideality the character and nobility of aspirations of our youth that would be the most important factors in the renewal of national life. They would realise that it was ignorance that divided and knowledge that united the multiple forces contributed by their Motherland. For the younger generation the past would not remain as a memory, but a latent power to be wakened once more for the revival of India's ancient greatness."—A. P.

LUNAWADA STATE SCHOLAR.

RETURNS AS A MINING EXPERT

As a sign of the industrial awakening, there is now a general recognition of the necessity for a scientific investigation and employment of the untold industrial wealth of the country. The School of Mining at Dhanbad on the E. I. Railway, may be taken as an example of the recent efforts for such investigation. Mr. Baburao A. Jani is a subject of the Lunawada State and is therefore, naturally, eager to investigate the prospective industrial resources of the State. Having benefitted as a State Scholar he naturally accepts the State's first claims on his services. And, the Lunawada State has reason to feel gratified at the result of its educational endeavour.

Mr. Baburao A. Jani was awarded, in 1924, state scholarship by the Lunawada State for technical studies. He left for England the same year. He returns after completing his practical training and

Mr. B. A. Jani, a Lunawada State Scholar, who has qualified himself as a mining expert after practical experience in Cornwall Mines.

course in Geology, Minerology, Assaying, Metallurgy, Surveying, Mechanical Engineering and electrical engineering allied to mining. He studied at the Cambourne School of Mining and has been fortunate in obtaining practical experience of mining work at the well-known centre of mines in Cornwall. He has been the recipient of the Diploma of that School which is of course valued highly by all mining interests and experts.

These are, it may be mentioned even in England not many schools that could claim the efficiency in practical work that the Combourne School offers. The School in London is, for example, without the necessary scope for such practical training. The Cambourne School, in order to maintain its independence and efficiency in practical training, has withstood all attempts at University affiliation.

The number of Indians so qualified for the work is, as is well-known, extremely limited. Mr. Jani has before him prospects and an extensive field of work yet practically unexplored. For, the unlimited mineral wealth of India still awaits expert and systematic attention. Mr. Jani belongs to a well-known Nagar family of Lunawada State noted for its services to the State.

DURAND FOOT BALL.

CHAMPIONS BEATEN BY 2 GOALS.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

In Durand Football Tournament today the Royal Fusiliers (Ambala) beat the Durham Light Infantry, last year's champions, by two goals to one.—A. P.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.

POONA, Sept. 26.

It is understood that the scheme prepared by Principal K. R. Kanitkar for the compulsory physical education of the students of the Arts colleges in Poona has been sanctioned by the Syndicate of the Bombay University and will come into force at the beginning of the next term. It involves an annual expenditure of a little over Rs. 7,000 and contemplates the employment of over 30 student-instructors who will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 20 and two head instructors on Rs. 100 a month.—A. P.

ALL BANDRA CRICKET TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

The opening match of the All-Bandra Cricket Tournament was a tame affair some "crab-catchers and butterfly chasers" losers.

The morning start of the game was marred by a shower of rain which came just after the toss, so the afternoon saw the Malla-Palli Hill send their opening batsmen. This elven were absolutely superior to the Ranwar lot who had amongst them some "crabcatchers and butterfly chasers." Even the batting side was a failure except for Messrs. A. D'Lima and Dom. D'Silva who stemmed the rotten tide of 6 out for 6 runs.

Messrs. L. Bunyan and C. Gonsalves settled he Ranwar team within 29 runs only.

The scores are:—

MALLA-PALLI HILL.

Pio Gonsalves caught	37
M. Gonsalves caught	20
Rendall caught	20
G. D. Moore l.b.w.	0
L. Bunyan, bowled	18
A. Gonsalves caught	10
C. Gonsalves (Capt.) bowled	14
J. Borges not out	24
Preston bowled	3
S. D'Souza not out	14
A. E. Allum did not bat	
Extras	8
Total	169

RANWAR.

S D'Mello caught	0
A. D'Lima bowled	12
M. Fonseca bowled	0
A. Gonsalves caught	0
P. D'Loma (Capt.) bowled	1
Ign. Dias caught	1
J. P. Gonsalves bowled	9
Dom. D'Silva not out	11
J. Baptista l.b.w.	0
J. A. Dias caught	1
J. Perry bowled	1
Extras	2
Total	29

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

TEMPORARY DECLINE IN PRICES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Weather too cool for late cotton. Ginnings unexpectedly small compared previous early years and improved facilities. Market technically much improved with outside speculators limited. Fair trade buying. Hedges slowly increasing and likely to weigh on market near future although farmers are being aided by cheap money in holding, consequently many expect slow marketing unless crop estimates radically revised.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	September 26.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 20.70
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 20.9[illegible]
Difference	plus [illegible]
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 21.38
Difference	plus .68

LIVERPOOL

	September 26.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 10.93
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 11.05
Difference	plus .12
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 11.25
Difference	plus .32
Boach Expectation	.. 433-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept. 26.
Silver Ready	25 11 0
Difference	lower 0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 10 0
Difference	lower 0 2 0

Tone of market:—India and China sold.

WEATHER REPORT.

DEPRESSION IN NORTH MADRAS.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The depression off the north Madras coast has given locally heavy rain round the head of the Bay of Bengal and on the north Madras coast and is apparently becoming unimportant. Widespread rain has fallen in Burma, Northeast India and the Peninsula. Scattered thunder showers are reported from Gujarat, and Rajputana. The weather has been slightly disturbed over the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upped Burma, Assam, Bengal, Malabar and Madras coast north and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, West Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Bihar, Central Provinces, Rajputana east and Madras-Southeast.

The chief amounts are: Akyab three quarters, Mandalay, Monywa, Bhamo, Sibsagar and Shillong one, Coxes Bazar one and a half, Chittagong three, Barisal two, Jessore three, Berhampore three quarters, Hukitala two, Cuttack one, Ranchi one and a half, Akola three quarters, Chanda two, Bikaner and Ajmer quarter, Mount Abu, Surat, Ahmedabad and Marmagon one, Malegaon, Parbhani and Calicut two, Cochin one, Cuddapah one and a half, Masulipatam three, Cocanada and Vizagapatam one, Calingapatam one and a half, Gopalpur one.

Forecast: Decrease in Bengal and extension in the Central Provinces and in the southeast Madras.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The "Manchester Guardian" reports, apparently on good authority, that the conference between the Masterspinners' Association and the Yarn Association with a view to an agreement on the common policy has failed.

An official report states that each section has decided to report its proceedings to its executive.

The "Guardian" says that the Yarn Association has rejected, as inadequate the Federation's proposals for closer co-operation regarding organised curtailment of production of yarn from American cotton and fixing of minimum yarn prices. The principal stumbling block has been the latter.

The Federation contends that the prices suggested by the Yarn Association are too high to enable trade to meet foreign competition. There is also marked difference of opinion with regard to the grading of yarn.—Repter's Special.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Order was passed to-day in the case in which Mr. Surendranath Roy Choudhury charged the Editor of the "Statesman" under Section 500, Indian Penal Code, for having published a defamatory speech of Mr. Pilcher on Indian women in the "Statesman" of 12th August.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused remarked that the imputations as published were defamatory. There could not be any doubt that Mr. Pilcher referred to Indian widows, as a collection of persons. He even quoted census figures for others to judge that he meant all the widows of this country. Any widow of India or anybody interested in her reputation might reasonably take exception to it.

People in Bengal, added the Magistrate, knew widows in devotion, sacrificed their lives freely and cheertully on the funeral pyre of their dead husbands. This being the position, the Magistrate held, that the accused did not know or had no reasons to believe that the imputations could harm the reputation of widows. He did it in good faith and for the protection of Indians by way of warning them against any adverse estimate of others. The accused could not possibly mean to offend his thousands of Indian readers and subscribers whom he knew to be interested in the widows of the land.—Free Press.

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Rajpal who was stabbed this morning received three wounds, one in the arm, one in the thigh and a scratch on the chest. His life is not in danger. Khudabaksh, the assailant, is a resident of Hirsmandi, Lahore.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Government of India announce that in pursuance of the Cape Town understanding the Executive Committee of the Provincial Council of Natal assisted by two members of the Legislative Council are constituting themselves into a commission with wide terms of reference to inquire into the education of Indians in Natal. The inquiry will be held in public and will cover every phase of Indian education. The Government of India in response to a request from the Provincial Committee of Natal hope to depute shortly an expert from India to assist the Commission.—A. P.

SURAT, Sept. 26.

Details are available of the conditions on which Mr. Pragji Khandubhai Desai, a co-worker of Mahatma Gandhi in the South African struggle, has been allowed to enter Transvaal. He had to offer bail of £50 in this connection and in return the Transvaal Government offered to give him a passport for a limited period. Mr. Desai refused to accept it and appealed to the higher authorities who upheld the contention of the Government, that he could not be given a full time passport as he had not stayed in Transvaal for three years and had also stayed out of Transvaal for more than the same period.

Mr. Desai is now staying in Phoenix and is to consult the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri on the subject.

The Natal Indian Congress has taken up the question.—A. P.

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4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1927.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE—AND AFTER.

When the Unity Conference met about three weeks ago, it raised great hopes throughout the country: not because there was an appreciable change in the views of the leaders or the prevailing atmosphere in the country, but only because people were sick of the communal turmoil and longed for deliverance. It must be confessed that for the most part these hopes have been sadly disappointed. While this is clear and will be admitted by all, none need be despondent. The extremely little progress that the Conference has so far made should only impress upon the leaders and the people in general the difficulty and complexity of the communal problem and the greater need for better progress by concentrating on the problem their best attention. They will do well to find out why and wherein the Conference failed and how the next attempt can be made more fruitful. It will not do say airily that the leaders had no genuine desire to make peace. All reports agree that most of the leaders who met at Simla evinced a fairly friendly spirit, else the Conference would have prematurely broken up in a scene. The patience with which they worked till the last and the frank restrained statement they have issued to the public do not justify any reflection on their desire for a settlement. It is necessary to say this in order to repudiate the suggestion made in some quarters that the next meeting of the Conference may be indefinitely postponed till what is called a change of heart is noticeable. It seems to us that clear-headness, courage and a fund of patience are now the chief requisites, that the Simla Conference was not called a day too soon and that it would be dangerous to put off its next meeting indefinitely.

Many things hindered progress at the last Conference. In the first place it was only an appendage to the session of the legislature where important measures had to be discussed leaving little leisure to the members. The Conference was also rather unwieldly. It wasted a good deal of time in preparing the agenda. Having at last decided to discuss every question of dispute, it covered too wide a ground, then dropped the political issues, which all recognise to be the hidden cause of most communal troubles and towards the end the Conference concentrated attention on the cow and the music questions. On these two questions it went into the minutest detail, thus multiplying differences and preventing a speedy settlement on essentials. The result is that even on these two questions there was no substantial agreement and with the adjournment of the legislature the Conference, too, had to be adjourned indefinitely. Its next meeting is made conditional on five Hindu and five Muslim leaders unanimously requisitioning it. It seems that only a few of these are in disagreement with the majority regarding the cow and the music questions. It seems, too, that these are at heart with the majority but are not sure that they can carry the sections of the co-religionists they represent or think they represent. This to our mind is the weakest feature of the Conference. Some of the leaders do not do justice to themselves. They do not dare to lead but are content with being mere representatives. The liberally inclined among the rank and file can do something to hearten their representatives.

While we have said all that could be said against the Conference, we can confidently add that we have yet good reason to be hopeful. It is something in the first place that a large number of leaders, fighting the prevailing spirit of exclusiveness and skepticism, have once met with a genuine desire to make peace and have discarded overtures for an official Conference. Some of them have made impossible and absurd demands. When, however, these demands and grievances are no longer smouldering in the heart but are in cold print and open to the gaze of millions of reasonable people, their absurdity will soon be brought home to the very persons that advanced them. There are at the same time some happily conceived compromise proposals which, though they have not yet been generally accepted, are yet, like the historic Delhi proposals, useful starting points for a compromise. In tackling big problems as in unravelling a deep mystery, a little clue or a starting point is of great value, if only it can be followed up. There are in the *resume* that the Secretaries of the Conference have published some hitherto unaccepted proposals that promise to be a workable starting point. The ten leaders who are expected to requisition the next meeting of the Conference will do well to will to start with the few points on which there has been complete agreement and gradually pass on to the various compromise proposals. Even if they do not agree on the proposals they may agree to call the next meeting when they feel confident that a few more steps towards a settlement can be safely taken. It may be we have to struggle for every inch of common ground. But that struggle we must cheerfully go through. Before the next meeting of the whole Conference is called, it will be useful for the large cities, especially those like Bombay where there is comparatively greater communal amity, to appoint small committees both to devise means of preventing local friction and to suggest workable compromise proposals. If the committees succeed in formulating such proposals, they should not stop there but should mobilise public opinion in favour of these proposals. The liberally minded section of the public can do much good by bringing pressure to bear on their representatives in the Conference.

A PAWN IN IMPERIAL GAME.

Dr. Hari Singh Gour has done well to draw attention to the dangerous implications of the statement made in the Assembly by the Commander-in-Chief the Indian Army exists for imperial purposes. As he points out, the Esher Committee recommended that the Army in India should be treated as a part of the Imperial forces and should, therefore, be trained and equipped so as to be able to take the field in any arena, European or Asiatic. There was nothing new about the recommendation which merely recognised the existing practice of the British Government so far as the disposal of the Indian forces was concerned. The Indian Army was to continue to be, as it had been in the past, a mere pawn in the game of British imperialism.

But the war was supposed to have given a new orientation to the policy and a committee was appointed by the Government of India to examine the Esher Committee's Report. On the basis of this Committee's report a number of resolutions were passed by the Assembly, with the consent of the Government, declaring that the sole purpose for which the Indian Army exists is the defence of India against foreign aggression and the maintenance of internal peace. The Government of India with a view to give practical effect to these resolutions proposed the reduction of the White troops, but the British Government did not take long to reverse the policy and reject the proposal for the reduction of the European garrison. And thus the Indian Army has continued to remain an instrument of British imperialism over which India has no control but for which the Indian taxpayer is compelled to pay through the nose. Dr. Gour says that the Assembly has been supporting the Government of India against the combined action of Whitehall and the War Office in saddling on the Indian taxpayer the cost of Britain's imperial obligations which the Colonies have indignantly repudiated. We are not quite so sure, as Dr. Gour appears to be, that the Government of India have been putting up a strong fight against Whitehall and the War Office. For, if it were so, Sir William Birdwood would not have spoken as he did in the Assembly.

THE WOES OF HINDU WOMEN.

(BY M. S. SIRDAR, B.A., (BOM. & OXON.), BARRISTER-AT-LAW.)

The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together.....
Tennyson.

No nation can rise to the full height of its capacity as long as its women are not allowed to come abreast with its men in their progress. It is admitted on all hands that this dictum holds pre-eminently true in case of India. Look at it from any point of view, the position of our Hindu women is unspeakably bad. Some of the disabilities from which they suffer are no doubt a perpetual menace to their emancipation, unless we open our eyes betimes and do something to elevate their position. Some of the evils which we tolerate in our midst even to this day are nothing short of an outrage upon our civilisation. The custom of child-marriage, prohibition against remarriage of widows, etc., have disfigured our fair name in the eyes of other nations to such an extent that we cannot hold up our heads before them without feeling a deep sense of shame and humiliation.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE.

In the course of this article my intention is to touch upon some of the crying evils of our society (of course these are no new discoveries of mine, but they deserve all reiteration possible) which have long kept our gentler sex in a sort of virtual bondage and slavery and without the complete eradication of which our Indian Society can never become a healthy society. Let us first consider the economic condition of our women. One can at once say without the slightest fear of contradiction that a Hindu woman—whether she is a wife, or an unmarried daughter or a widow—is a most miserable creature, so far as her economic position in her family is concerned. Ages ago our great Manu said: "A wife, a son, and a slave these three are declared to have no property, the wealth which they earn is (acquired) for him to whom they belong." It was long since Manu laid down this law; but how far have we progressed from that position till this day? None at all. Our Hindu Law-givers have always been callous to the claims of women. Katyayan, Mahabharat, Narad, Manu one and all lay down that the woman whether she is a wife or a widow, is unfit to hold property. If at all she can hold it under certain circumstances, she must do so subject to so many restrictions upon her powers of alienation. Absolute power over property she can have none, except under certain exceptional circumstances.

WANTED LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

And these rules continue to be in force to this day. Our legislators have not raised their tiny finger to improve her condition in this respect, the poor woman must look up to the male members of her family for bread and butter, dress and clothing. She is thus always at the mercy of her relatives. Her economic dependence demoralises her nature and character. She must needs be meek and subservient. For this bread, she has to "obey" at every step—obey her husband, obey her father-in-law, obey her mother-in-law, the last of whom is proberbially known to be a regular nightmare to the young bride. Such an environment is extremely demoralising. No amount of propaganda can cure this demoralisation, unless economic independence is simultaneously granted to our women. Laws must therefore be passed rendering our women competent to hold and inherit property. No doubt this is an uphill task in India. When we realise how hard even an advanced country like England had to fight for the property rights of her women we can easily imagine what a tough fight we shall have to put up over here, for, in this country the greatest stumbling block will be the religious bigotry of the people who are always ready to denounce every new act of reform as a sacrilege. But sooner or later they will have to yield and until we grant economic independence to our women our social regeneration will remain a fond dream.

SLOW PROGRESS.

Now let us look at the position of our widows and their miseries. There are three crores of them in India. Here also the question is how far have we progressed since the days of our Vedas, Epics and Manu? Manu has laid down laws for a widow thus:—"At her pleasure let her emaciate her body by (living on) pure flowers, roots, and fruit; but she must never even mention the name of another man after her husband has died." When progress have we, then, made since Manu? Don't our widows eat a single meal a day even to this day? Don't we hesitate to shave their heads and render them as ugly as possible? Don't we consider it a social death for a widow to remarry? Do we not force things upon her which probably she may be cursing in the heart of hearts? Alas! what a life of hardship and humiliation! Widow Remarriage Act has come to their rescue in the meanwhile, but how many of our widows have been permitted to take advantage of that piece of legislation by the public opinion? Since Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar how little we have progressed in this direction is best and most correctly described by the late Sir Surendranath Banerjee in his latest book "Reminiscences" in the following words: "The progress which the movement (widow remarriage) has made since his death (Vidyasagar's) in 1891 has been slow. A new generation has sprung up, but he has found no succes-

(Continued on page 10.)

TOWN PLANNING IN POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The extensions of Poona City into the suburbs of Bhamburda and Erandavana are again being planned and good sanitary and convenient plots are being promised with "amenities" for civilsed life. This was first decided upon in about 1917. It is now full ten years since the idea was suggested to and accepted by the people. A fairly big office has been working at it since then. But it seems that this Poona City Town Planning is perhaps the most difficult scheme ever formed. Not a single road has been yet laid out, though on the supposition that good wide roads will be soon made and an adequate drainage system laid out and the plots made to appear like a garden city, many middle class gentlemen hired or purchased plots at fairly high cost. Some have been "unwise" enough to believe in the promises or rather the proposals being rapidly put into force; and have actually built houses in the area and are now finding themselves in a way stranded into unhealthy and fairly inaccesible surroundings. The roads not yet being made, they are not able to take motors or even horse vehicles right upto their residences. These have to be left on the old public road and in the monsoon especially they have to go through mud and cobbles and slush to reach their houses.

DELAYING TACTICS.

The Poona City Municipality having found the plans of the T. P. Officer, too costly as regards the drainage has asked the officer to leave it out of his plans. So one thing people have come to know for certainly they will not have any drainage for some number of years to come. But it is reported that the roads are to be made by the Town Planning establishment, and once in a year somebody is found on their behalf to come and see if stone marks are properly placed. But beyond this no active steps are evident as yet.. The public surmise is that in this stupendous Town Planning work, plots for buildings have yet to be marked out and the scheme is not yet complete! The only thing completed by the T. P. department is the Lloyd Bridge —which by the by is said to have cost immensely more than the original expectations of the people; but according to our experts people are of course only lay men, though these are exactly those on whom the burden of all this is to fall. Some of the people who have built on the plots allowed to be used, are desirous of having electric lights put in their compounds. But they find they will have to pay very heavily as the T. P. authorities have not yet declared clearly the boundaries of the roads demarcated by them in this area; and the owners will have to pay for connections for a much longer distance if they take electricity to light their houses, than they should have to pay if the roads were already marked clearly. Perhaps there are some insuperable difficulties in the way of these authorities which make them defer all this work; but it would be some consolation if they kindly issue a press note through Government showing all or such of the causes for the delay as may be possible to be disclosed to the ordinary public. If all the delay is due to Municipal laxity they should say so publicly. People may then find it easy to ask the Municipality and through that body the Government that they have had enough of Town Planning and they should be allowed to lay their needs before the Municipality, which inasmuch as it takes the taxes, is possibly bound to listen to those needs.

THE CONTRAST.

If the Poona atmosphere is supposed to be unsuitable for despatch in Town Planning work, there is the new attempt being made in Wakde Wadi by the neighbouring suburban Municipality very probably with the help—or perhaps connivance—of the same T. P. authorities. The roads have been marked, electric lights put up and in every way the work of "ameliorating" the conditions of living is being fast pursued. To what can one ascribe this welcome exhibition of energy? Those in the know only can say! The poor exploited public must, of course, remain in the dark!

Notes of the Day.

A Canard Laid at Rest.

Whoever started the uncharitable canard that Muslims in Gujarat had not received their due share of relief from the Central Flood Relief Committee, that canard has been happily laid at rest. The Committee deputed Messrs. L. R. Tairsee and Ebrahim G. Currimbhoy to investigate the complaint and these have reported after due investigation that there is no justification whatsoever for the complaint. They point out that in the district of Nadiad, about which the complaint is made, the Muslim population is about 11 per cent of the whole and that it has received about 11 per cent. of the total relief, exclusive of the relief that it obtained from the Muslim Relief Committee. However, to place the Nadiad General Committee above even the breath of suspicion in the future, the deputation has suggested that Mr. Imam Saheb Bawazir, an inmate of the Satyagrahashram be appointed to work with Mr. Laxmidas Purshotam who now supervises the whole work of relief in Nadiad. We have no doubt the suggestion will be gladly accepted by the Nadiad General Committee.

Boycotting Indian Talent Again.

We commented yesterday on a case of what the Indian Merchants' Chamber rightly called a "boycott of Indian talent" by Government in making public appointments. Another, and a worse case of such boycott is now brought to light. The High Commissioner for India has advertised in the "Daily Telegraph" (London), for an Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents on a starting salary of Rs. 400 plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 150 a month rising to Rs. 900 plus overseas pay of £30 per month. The applicant must possess a "good science degree" and knowledge of photography, theoretical and practical. As the advertisement has not been published in India, it must be presumed that the job is meant to be a preserve for some British youth. Is this how the Government of India keep their promise regarding the Indianisation of the Services? The plea of efficiency is often urged as an excuse for slow Indianisation. If Government prefer efficiency to back-door favouritism, why did they not publish the above advertisement in India? We await Government's explanation—if there can be any.

Unfortunate and Ill-Advised.

Notice has been issued on Mr. Chimanlal Maganlal Doctor, M. A., LL.B., Printer, Publisher and Editor of the "Nava Gujarat", an Anglo-Gujarati nationalist weekly of Baroda, to "show cause why orders should not be passed to proscribe its issues of the 5th and 12th September. These issues contain matter relating to Baroda Flood Relief which, it is alleged, "is likely to cause disaffection, hatred or contempt against His Highness or his Government or is likely to affect the loyalty of the people". The articles in the issues objected to criticise the methods of relief adopted by some Baroda officials. They reflect a large section of public opinion even outside Baroda and can only do good to the Government by acquainting them with public opinion. In any case it is impossible to believe that such friendly criticism nad warning can in any sense promote disaffection or disloyalty. If there was any error in the criticism the Government could easily expose it and leave the paper to public censure. By their drastic action—the Baroda Press Act is most drastic and unpopular—the Government will needlessly irritate public opinion at a time when the fullest co-operation between them and the people is an urgent necessity. We trust the authorities will avert an inopportune conflict with public opinion.

Diabolic.

It was a diabolic message that was sent by wireless from Bombay and posted on the notice board of the s.s. "Ranpura" saying that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal had donated the whole of her private fortune of 10 million sterling for "a campaign throughout India for the propagation of Islam." We agree with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad that "the person or persons who concocted the false news flashed by wireless to the world should be traced and adequately dealt with for their mischievous act". Will the Government of Bombay immediately institute an enquiry and bring the mischief-makers to book?

STOCK HOLDERS' SCHEME EXPOSED

"BLACKETT'S SNARE FOR LEGISLATORS"

INSIST ON SELECT COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

MR. B. F. MADAN ON RESERVE BANK.

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Interviewed as to how far the Stockholders' Scheme could be reconciled with the principle of the State Bank by a Free Press representative, Mr. B. F. Madon said:—

The stockholders' plan is not only not consistent with the principle of a State Bank, but it even lacks some of the merits of the Shareholders' Bank. That the stockholders' plan creates no vested interests is a mere delusion. Little reflection would show, that the stockholders as represented by their Directors would always be able to assert themselves. The stockholders' right is not restricted to his five per cent. interest. It includes the right to the control of the Reserve Bank through the election of Directors representing the stockholders. Therefore, the Legislature would not be able to override the stockholders at its will. The only way to do it would be by paying off the stockholders. But I am sure that it is not what Sir Basil contemplates. Because if the stockholders can be paid off at the will of the Legislature the cornerstone of the edifice of the Directorate disappears. It is therefore clear that the intention must be that the stockholders shall have guaranteed to them not only the payment of interest, but also the right to participate in control. And to the extent that right is inalienable, the stockholders will be as powerful in the control of the Bank as shareholders.

STATE BANK.

"The principle of a State Bank is that the control shall vest not in sectional interests but in representative interests. The stockholders' scheme vests the election of 10 out of 15 Directors to be elected in the hands of an unquestionably narrow body of people whose only title to take part in the election is their holding of the stocks. I am aware that the members of the Central Legislature are to be associated with the trustees to be elected by the stockholders, but they would be in a woeful minority and since only one Director is to be elected from each province, their influence would be entirely unfelt. Further, what larger interest can the stockholder have than the shareholder? The shareholder has his interests defined in the Memorandum of Association. They are generally threefold, namely, the maintenance and appreciation of the value of his holding, the return on his investment and right to a share of the assets when there is liquidation. In the case of a Reserve Bank, liquidation is not a possibility. With the huge assets transferred to the Bank and their 6 per cent. cumulative dividend practically guaranteed within from the high earnings that these assets will bring, the shareholders' interest is reduced to next to nothing. As for the stockholder, he can have no concern whatsoever as both his interests and his capital will be very fully secured by a mortgage of some 300 crores of the assets of the Bank. Experience has shown in everyday commercial life that the interests taken by shareholders in the affairs of the companies of which they are members is very small and control exercised by them in the constitution of the Directorate is also next to nothing, particularly in companies paying good dividends. That this would be so in the case of stockholders is admitted by none other than Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee, an ardent supporter of Government. His words are: "A holder of fixed 5 per cent. stock has no interest in the fortunes of the Bank."

THE DIRECTORATE.

Continuing Mr. Madon said:—Out of 21 Directors who will have, as contemplated by the stockholders' scheme, the power to vote, six would be the nominees of Government, two would represent the European Chambers, two the Indian Chambers, one the Co-operative Banks and ten the stockholders. Thus, if we exclude the Directors elected by the stockholders the Indian interests would be represented at the most by the two Directors elected by the Indian Chambers and one Director elected by the Co-operative Banks. It would be thus a case of three Directors against eighteen. The stockholders' scheme has, therefore, to stand or fall by the confidence that it is possible for the Directors elected by stockholders to inspire in public mind. As a businessman with considerable experience of how elections by shareholders take place, I can only say that it is inconceivable that we shall get independent and capable men on the Directorate by giving the election of such men into the hands of a body of stockholders that even Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee will have no concern in the fortunes of the Bank.

NO STOCKHOLDERS' BANK AT ANY COST.

"I would suggest", concluded Mr. Madon, "that the Assembly do insist upon the scheme of the Directorate recommended by the Select Committee. If the principle of popular representation is to be given effect to, the Legislatures are the most competent body to elect representatives on behalf of popular interests. But if Government would not have it, then, I think the scheme put forward by the Congress President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, is very much to be preferred to this stockholders' scheme, Sir Basil Blackett has thrown sop to the Legislature by suggesting that in each province the members of the Legislature will be considered as trustees ex-officio and will take part in the election of one Director from that province. However, there is a snare here laid for our legislators, because as soon as this stockholders' scheme is accepted in principle, the Assembly will be asked to drop their part of the scheme. There is already a propaganda going on with this end in view and it has been openly suggested that 'these honorary trustees (the members of the Legislatures) could be dropped out altogether if their inclusion is the only obstacle to the passing of the Bill.' Even were it not so, I would not have the stockholders' scheme because the few members of the Legislature that would be additional trustees cannot do anything against the 'caucus' of 60 that may be put up against them in the name of the so-called stockholders."—Free Press.

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR DHARMI.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson accompanied by Col. Harvey and Col. Butler have proceeded to Dhami for a couple of days pheasant shooting.—A. P.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT

POONA, Sept. 26.

Only three teams have entered for the Poona Open Polo tournament for Sir Pratab Singh Challenge Cup comprising of H. E. the Governor's Staff, 2nd Lancers and Bhopal Team. A three days fixture has been arranged for this tournament which will be decided on points. The match fixed for this afternoon between H. E. the Governors staff and the 2nd Lancers has been postponed to Tuesday owing to very heavy shower of rain last night.—A. P.

The Morvi Railway has obtained Government sanction to construct a railway line between Jasdan and Rajkot.—A.P.

UNITY BOARD OF NAGPUR.

MUSLIMS DISAGREE WITH HINDUS

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

The Unity Board met this morning in the Council Chambers with Sir S. M. Chitnavis in the chair. It is understood that the first subject discussed was the question of recommending to the Government the desirability of withdrawal of all prosecutions against all persons arising out of the recent Nagpur riots with a view to create the necessary atmosphere. Messrs. G. V. Deshmukh and G. R. Pradhan, Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsale and other Hindu members spoke in support of the step while the Mahommedan members who took part in the discussion expressed their inability to share that view.

The Board adjourned till Thursday without arriving at any definite decision.—A. P.

H. H. the Jam Saheb has appointed a European as a musician on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 with 15 assistants under him. It is reported that this party will entertain the Viceroy when His Excellency visits Jamnagar.—A.P.

AUTHOR OF "RANGILA RASUL"

ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON RAJPAL'S LIFE

MUSLIM LEADERS CONDEMN OUTRAGE.

DELHI, Sept. 26.

Considerable flutter was created in Delhi City on receipt of the news about an unsuccessful attempt on Mr. Rajpal's life at Lahore. The Hindu press condemns the exhortations of the Moslem leaders in unmistakable terms, while the Musalman leaders and press give expression to their heartfelt regret.

Interviewed Maulana Mohamedali and Khawaja Hasan Nizami denounced the murderous attack on Mr. Rajpal; but have reserved their opinion pending fuller details.—A. P.

RAJPAL OUT OF DANGER.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS FOR RAMLILA

DELHI, Sept. 26.

In view of the unsuccessful attempt on Mr. Rajpal's life at Lahore this morning the Delhi Police authorities have taken extra precautions in connection with the Ramlila celebrations which commence here this afternoon. Semi-official information has reached here from Lahore that Mr. Rajpal has not received serious injuries and that medical authorities have pronounced him to be out of danger.—A. P.

ASSAILANT APPEARS AS HINDU SADHU.

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Mr. Rajpal, the author of the pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" was stabbed to-day. He was removed to hospital. His injuries are not serious. The assailant who was dressed as a Hindu Sadhu has been arrested.—A. P.

AUTHOR STABBED.

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Mr. Rajpal, publisher of the pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" whose life has been threatened more than once during the last few weeks was stabbed this morning by a Mahomedan who has been arrested by police. The injuries inflicted on Mr. Rajpal are not very serious and he has been taken to the Mayo Hospital where his wounds are being dressed.

Full particulars are not available but from enquiries made it is learnt that while Mr. Rajpal was standing in his shop a Mahomedan whose name is given as Khuda Bukhsh came to him and asked for a book and while Mr. Rajpal was showing the book the Mahomedan is alleged to have suddenly taken out a long knife and stabbed Rajpal on the left side of his chest. Mr. Rajpal got frightened and ran inside his shop. The alleged assassin is said to have chased him and inflicted another wound on his right arm. Just at this moment, Swami Swatantranand, an Arya Samaj preacher, who happened to pass by ran inside the shop, caught hold of the culprit and immediately shouted for help. Men from the neighbouring shops hastened to his help and after securing the man, sent for police who immediately arrived on the spot. Bawa Mani Ram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Anarkali, arrested Khuda Bakhsh and took Rajpal to the Mayo Hospital. Great sensation prevails in Anarkali Bazar where strong police pickets have been posted.—A. P.

REMIT LAND REVENUE

INADEQUATE TAGAVI LOANS.

FLOOD HAVOC IN INTERIOR BARODA.

BARODA, Sept. 26.

Prince Dhairyashilrao has returned from his tour in the interior of Baroda. Interviewed he said he had received complaints of inadequate tagavi loans. He expressed the opinion that Government should unhesitatingly give remission of land revenue.—A. P.

WAR MEMORIES RECALLED

BELGIAN PREMIER UNVEILS BEERNAERT MEMORIAL

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Belgium and France have not delayed in replying to Hindenburg's speech at the opening of Tannenburg Memorial. The Belgian Premier Jasper unveiling a memorial at Ostend to the Belgian statesman Beernaert who died in 1912 said Beernaert did not live to see the violation of neutrality of Belgium when the innocent country was delivered up to fire, murder and ruin and shooting of women, old people and children in their craddles. He did not know the supreme test of defending the country against persistent attempts to sully Belgian heroism and suffering by lying bad faith.—Reuter.

IN MEMORY OF INDIAN SOLDIERS

LORD BIRKENHEAD TO UNVEIL MEMORIAL

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Lord Birkenhead the Secretary of State for India will unveil on October 1 a memorial at Neuve Chapelle in memory of Indian soldiers who fell in the war and in honour of the army of India which fought in France. Distinguished representatives of the British and French armies will be present including Marshal Foch and a detachment of Indian Troops from all the Indian Units which fought on the western front is to take part in the ceremony. The memorial the cost of which is being borne by all the parts of the Empire is erected on a site appropriately selected by the India Office on the Neuve Chapelle sector of the Festubert Givenchy front. It was here that the Indian army performed gallant work including the capture of the village of Neuve Chapelle.—B. O. W.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA

TWO MORE VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Govindrajulu Naidu, a fitter in the Perambur Workshop and Sreenivasa Varma, a petition writer in Panruti who offered Satyagraha at Neill's statue yesterday were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who senteneed them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each and bound them over to keep peace for one year. The accused refused to furnish the security.—A. P.

TO LIVE AND WORK AMONG SUFFERERS.

PRESIDENT PATEL LEAVES FOR NADIAD.

PARTING APPEAL FROM SIMLA.

SIMLA, Sept. 24. (By Mail).

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly has issued the following to the Press:—

Before leaving Simla, I desire publicly to express my sincere gratitude to the Princes and people of India for their ready response to my appeal for funds, conveyed to them through the Press.

I have been receiving contributions, large and small, from all parts of India, and will, I trust, continue to receive them for sometime to come. The condition of the people, owing to the whole-sale destruction of their crps, cattle, houses and other belonging worth crores of rupees, can neither be imagined nor described. Large funds are therefore required to set up the agriculturists again on their feet, and relief and reconstruction measures must continue for some months.

My I, therefore, repeat my appeal, and request those who can afford it to send their contributions to Mr. K. C. Roy, C.I.E., M.L.A., Simla, or to me at the following address:—

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President, Legislative Assembly, Nadiad, B.B. & C.I. Rly.

The session of the Legislative Assembly being now over, I suposed, in accordance with the decision already announced, to go to Gujerat and live and work among the sufferers for two months, that is till the end of November.

I leave Simla on the 25th instant, and will keep my headquarters at Nadiad, which is a central place in Gujarat. All communications and remittance should, therefore, be made there till the end of November.—A. P.

"INDIA AND CHINA"

SEDITION CASE AGAINST MR. SPRATT.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER ARRESTED.

ALL ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The Court room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was almost crowded by anxious spectators on Monday when the case against Mr. Phillips Spratt the well-known Labourite who has been in India for the work of labour research and who has been charged under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code for writing a pamphlet named "India and China."

Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecution. While Mr. Jehangir B. Patel with Mr. K. F. Nariman instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla appeared for Mr. Spratt.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

At the outset Mr. Patel stated that the printer and publisher of "India and China" were also arrested on Monday morning the latter having been arrested in the Court premises. He wanted to know whether the two arrested on Monday would be tried along with Mr. Spratt.

Counsel was told that it would not be so.

PASSPORT AS A "BOOK-SELLER."

Mr. Walker opening the case for the prosecution said, that Phillip Spratt the accused came to India on 31-12-1926 with a passport in which he was described as a book-seller. He had been in India since then having lived for the most part of the time in Bombay. In some issues of the "Indian National Herald" of March and April last there appeared several articles on "Indian Nationalism and China" and in June last S. S. Mirajkar published a pamphlet named "India and China" which was printed by K. Chitalia at the "Advocate of India" Press.

MR. WALKER'S STATEMENT

Continuing, Mr. Walker stated that the pamphlet "India and China" was advertised in the "Kranti" of June 25, 1927 The only question for the Court to decide was whether the pamphlet was seditious and whether it was the accused who wrote it. On the strength of a warrant issued by the Magistrate the offices of the "Indian National Herald," the "Advocate of India" Press, the "Kranti" office and the house of Mr. Mirajkar were searched on July 27 and some copies of the pamphlet were seized. The original typescripts of the articles published in the "Herald" and the machine proofs of the pamphlet were seized as well as the copies of the "Herald" in which the articles appeared.

On September 6, the room of Mr. Spratt in the Y. M. C. A. was searched and there the copy of a letter written by the accused to Mr. Horniman dated February 10, was seized along with some other literature. The object of the accused in coming to India was to organise labour.

The whole pamphlet, continued the Public Prosecutor, was seditious in as much as it was inciting the whole indian masses to rise against the Government. Chapters 4 and 5 were the most seditious, while some parts in Chapters 1, 2 and 3 were seditious. The prosecution had taken the whole pamphlet as seditious. The original was typed on the machine which was seized in the accused's room and produced in Court.

The type-script found in the "Advocate of India" Press comprised by five articles constituting chapters one, two and three of the pamphlet. It was stated at the commencement of the preface that the bulk of the present pamphlet had been published in the form of articles in the "Indian National Herald," in January and February of this year and that "our thanks are due to Mr. Horniman for giving us permission to use them." This was sufficient, Mr. Walker argued, to make it clear that the writer of chapters 4 and 5 of the pamphlet was the person who wrote the articles in the "Herald," which constituted chapters 1, 2 and 3 of the pamphlet.

Mr. Walker next read extracts from the pamphlet making running comments. The following are some of the passages read out by him:—"The Indian working class is relatively more numerous than the Chinese, no less educated, heavily concentrated in chief centres. . ." The most seditious part of the pamphlet, according to the Crown, was chapters 4 and 5, but parts of chapters 1, 2 and 3 were also seditious. The whole tone, the whole object of the pamphlet, it was alleged, was seditious.

"The purpose of this pamphlet is to emphasise and illustrate some of the recent events in China with the object of pointing out their significance in relation to present-day India and indicating some of the lessons to be drawn from them. . ."

A paragraph, the meaning of which, in the opinion of Mr. Walker was jar at the Indian leaders like Mr. Gandhi was not published in the "Herald"; Mr. Horniman had been too wise to print it, or it had since been added, Mr. Walker observed. That paragraph twitted the leaders for failing to take an active part in the Chinese struggle instead of standing by and merely watching.

ADVICE TO THE CONGRESS.

In one place it was stated by the author of the pamphlet that the Gauhati Congress should have passed a resolution on the Britain with the considered opinion of India, so that nothing should have been done which might result in "the gem of the British Empire, becoming Britain's Achilles' foot."

"Who shall say that the methods will not have to be the same in both cases (India and China)" was another sentence quoted from the pamphlet in the course of a discussion of the comparative situation of both countries.

Referring to the attitude of the average Indian, it was stated: "Instead of being, as in China an energetic agitator and organiser of revolt, he is here only too often an advocate of submission to the British rule."

"We have Britain alone to deal with.. British weakened by the Chinese struggle ....by Egypt....not to speak of her own working classes....cannot hold her grip on India seriously determined to be free ...." was yet another passage from the pamphlet.

After reading a portion relating to organisation of peasants in India, Mr. Walker remarked that the object of the accused, he understood, in coming from England to India, was to organise the masses.

"Inspite of some important and many minor difference, we are confronted with a pair of countries in situations closely similar and pursuing paths which are in many respects almost coincident..... What can we in India learn from her experiences?" How can this (organisation?) be done? China here gives us a lead. It is not a mere question of propaganda or spreading of opinion, but of organisation. The Indian National Congress.....must take up the cause of the workers for the reduction of the demands of the landowners, money-lenders and the Government upon the peasantry, for freed of association and for universal education.

The Congress must use its unique influence in organising militant trade union movement and peasants' unions, as has been done in China. Such an organisation can attack Government as no other weapon can...." Mr. Walker remarked on this passage that the author was advocating the formation of military societies of peasants.

"The next great lesson which the experience of China can teach us is about violence and non-violence.....Hardly any controversy has split us as this has done ....Almost all are against violence.... In consequence of our looking upon this question in this narrow manner, non-violence has triumphed. The experience of our own movement must have caused a doubt in our minds about the wisdom of this decision.....Further light from abroad on this point must be welcome.." "If it is possible in China why not in India?"

GOVT. AUTHORISES PROSECUTION.

M. N. Desai, Inspector of Bombay Police, C.I.D., was the first witness examined. He said that the Commissioner of Police was authorised by the Government and the Commissioner in his turn deputed witness to lodge a complaint against the accused under Section 124A. On the strength of warrants, witness had searched the offices and presses of the "Advocate of India" and the "Indian National Herald" while Mr. S. S. Mirajkar's house was searched simultaneously by another officer on July 28. The search was made with a view to seize and forfeit to His Majesty all copies of the pamphlet "India and China" and to seize the original of the articles. From the "Herald" office typescripts of articles which appeared in the form of a series were seized by him. On the last page of the typescript there was a writing about three lines making some correction in the typewritten matter.

The typescript of six articles seized by witness were put in as exhibits.

Continuing his evidence witness said that the corrections seemed to be in the handwriting of the accused. Witness had said so after comparing handwritings.

The copies of the issues of the "Indian National Herald" in which the articles appeared were put in as exhibits.

RAID ON Y. M. C. A.

Witness said that he had found the machine proof of the whole pamphlet and 14 copies of the pamphlet from the "Advocate Press." Witness was present when

(Continued on page 8.)

LLOYD GEORGE AGAIN

SALE OF HONOURS

BIT OF OLD HISTORY RECALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 8. (By Mail).

Some comments on the "sale of honours" controversy, together with a letter from Lord Rosebery, is contained in the current issue of the "Banker".

It may be recalled that recently Lord Rosebery alleged that a large portion of the Coalition Government Fund had been obtained by the traffic in the sale of titles, and he critised Mr. Lloyd George for retaining the control of the Fund.

Reference is made in the "Banker" to the peerage that was conferred on the prominent banker, Mr. Sydney Stern, late Lord Wandsworth, on the representations of Lord Rosebery. The precedent is an interesting one it states, and no harm could possibly be done by an endeavour to jog Lord Rosebery's memory on the point since Lord Wandsworthy has been dead for 15 years.

Lord Rosebery sent the following observations on the peerage:- "I am quite willing to set Mr. Lloyd George a good example and to tell you the circumstances of the peerage you mention. I received a letter from Mr. Gladstone to say that it was a solemn obligation of honour to give this peerage. He had promised it on behalf of the Liberal Party and must beg me to consider it a solemn pledge of honour. After some hesitation I gave it to save Mr. Gladstone's honour, but I never got a shilling for it, nor I presume did he. That is the whole story. I hope Mr. Lloyd George has a simple tale to tell."

The "Banker" comments "If Mr. Lloyd George's tale can even be to'd, it will be more interesting than simple. Some of the persons upon whom he conferred peerages are very different from Lord Wandsworth, who was at least a man of honour."

THE SCHNEIDER CUP.

BRITISH FLIER WINS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Venice.—Flight-Lieutenant Webster (Britain) has won Schneider Cup.—Reuter.

SCHNEIDER CUP RACE.

FLIGHT POSTPONED FOR 24 HRS

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Venice.—Eager crowds thronging the course began early to discuss possible postponement of Schneider Cup race, as the gale seemed likely to persist, heavy rolling of seas, making take off of the machines particularly risky. Vessels of every shape and size were impressed into service to convey spectators to vantage pnoits. Judges at first decided to postpone race for two hours and then for twentyfour.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETIN

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S REPLY TO? MR. HORNIMAN.

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Questioned with regard to the telegram of Mr. B. G. Horniman and the comments of the "Indian National Herald," regarding the adjournment of the special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress, said:—I did not receive Mr. Horniman's telegram till this morning as it was redirected to me by post from Simla.

My communique, continued the General Secretary, made it perfectly clear that the change of place and time of this meeting had to be made by the President in response to the specific request made to him by twenty members of the All-India Congress Committee in Simla and to another telegraphic request, on behalf of the requisitionists, by Mr. B. Samabamurti (Andhra) to change the venue of the meeting to Calcutta.

I have reason to believe that Mr. Horniman also did not express himself as opposed to adjournment, but only thought that the President and the Working Committee should take the responsibility of deciding it. Seven members of the Working Committee, including the President and the Secretaries in Simla have also expressed their agreement with the decision of the President to adjourn the meeting in view of the representations received.

I would refrain, concluded Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, as usual, from commenting on personal reflections made on the President and on me by the "Herald"; for, we find our weathers unwrung.—Free Press.

EXPERIMENT IN PROHIBITION

SATARA TO BE CHOSEN FOR TRIAL

POONA, Sept. 26.

The Associated Press understands that the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Excise Minister, is contemplating making one district in the Bombay Presidency dry as an experimental step in prohibition. It is believed that the Satara district will be chosen.—A. P.

"INDIA AND CHINA."

(Continued from page 7.)

the room of the accused in the Y. M. C. A. was searched by the Superintendent of C.I.D., and he produced the punchnama of things found there. Among documents was found a letter written by P. Spratt to Mr. B. G. Horniman editor of the "Indian National Herald." The letter referred to the last of the series of articles in which the accused said that he had treated the subject of violence. During the search, a typewriter, a note book and a copy of suggested syllabus were also searched. The syllabus, witness said, was in the handwriting of the accused.

Mr. Walker put in the syllabus as an exhibit. Whether Mr. Patel wanted to know it was being put in to prove the handwriting of the accused or to further substantiate the charge against him. The Court said it was put in for both purposes.

Mr. Patel objected to it.

The document was, however, put in as an exhibit.

Witness continuing said that the accused was arrested by him on the 15th inst. at the "Kranti" Office wherein the offices of the "Workers' and Peasants' Party" were also situated. Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, the publisher of the alleged seditious pamphlet was the Secretary of the Party and the editor of the "Kranti."

Cross-examination of the wintess was reserved.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Dattatraya Vishnu Kamat, Preventive Officer, Customs, Bombay, was next examined. He said that he had seen and initialled the luggage document of Phillip Spratt who had arrived by S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind. It shows that the accused had a Typewriter with him.

Ferdinand Jerome, the Foreman of the Remington Typewriter Co. deposed that it was his business to supervise the repairing work including realignment of types which required a close study of the setting of the types. Witness had typed on the typewriter of the accused and he was in a position to say after looking at the documents put in as exhibits that they were typed on the same machine.

The cross-examination of the witnesses was reserved as the Magistrate wanted to frame charges against the accused.

Mr. Patel applied for time to consider whether he would go on with the case before the same Court or would want it to go to the Sessions Court.

The Magistrate said he could not wait indefinitely because he wanted to finish the case by Tuesday.

Mr. Patel said that he wanted to consult Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who was engaged by the defence, on the point and it would be impossible for Mr. Jinnah to give any opinion without reading the alleged seditious pamphlet and reading the pamphlet would take some hours. He therefore requested the Court to allow him time till Tuesday.

The Magistrate expressed his inability to do so.

Ultimately, Mr. Patel agreed to decide his position by 4 p.m.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

When the Court met after lunch, Mr. Patel appearing for Mr. Pratt said that he had decided that the accused would stand his trial at the current Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, the publisher of the pamphlet, who was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday afternoon, said that he too would like to stand his trial before the Sessions Court.

CASE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. Spratt stated that he did not wish to make any statement nor call any witness in the Police Court.

The Magistrate ordered that Mr. Phillip Spratt charged under Section 124-A of the I. P. Code with attempting to excite disaffection against His Majesty do stand his trial before the current Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay.

The cases against Messrs S. S. Mirajkar and K. K. Chitalia, publisher and printer respectively of the pamphlet "India and China", were then taken up.

Mr. M. N. Desai, Inspector of Police, C. I. D., in the course of his evidence said that the first acensed Mirajkar was the publisher of the pamphlet "India and China" and was connected with the Workers' and the Peasants' Party as its Secretary. The party had a regularly chalked out programme which was published in the Press.

Mr. Patel appearing for Mr. Mirajkar said that the questions regarding the accused's relation with the party were irrelevant in so far as the accused had published the pamphlet in his individual capacity.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Desai then recapitulated the nature of the raids on the "Herald", "Advocate" and "Kranti" offices and Mr. Mirajkar's house and the result thereof.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan, officiating Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., deposed that he searched Mirajkar's house at Dadar on July 28 and found 47 copies of "India and China." The office of the "Kranti" was also searched on the same day and nine copies of the pamphlet were found there.

Mr. Mirajkar said that he would make his statement in the High Court.

Mr. Chitalia wanted his Worship to try his case and not to commit him to the Sessions. But as the Magistrate decided to commit him to the High Court, the accused declined to make any statement.

The Magistrate then ordered the accused to stand their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on charges of sedition committed by publishing and printing respectively "India and China."

EDITOR OF "KRANTI" ARRESTED

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Secretary of the Workers and Peasants Party of Bombay and editor of the "Kranti" the weekly Marathi organ of the Party was arrested in the premises of the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning on a bailable warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for publishing a seditious pamphlet. He was subsequently released on bail. Mr. S. K. Pupala, Municipal Corporator offerred himself as a surety for Mr. Mirajkar.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION IN GODHRA

We have received the following telegram from Godhra:—

Knew message of Godhra Hindus. Strange it is a wrong charge against Muslims w's are quiet. On the contrary the Hindus harass us.

Leader of Mohomedans of Godhra.

SUSPENSION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR

MORE POWER FOR PRESIDENT

SUPERINTENDENT OF VICTORIA GARDENS.

SIR V. A. DABHOLKAR'S LETTER TO MEMBERS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, further consideration was given to the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the Bill No. XXIII of 1927 to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. After a debate lasting an hour and a half the House empowered the President to direct a disorderly Councillor or Councillors to withdraw from a meeting, but if he or they were to apologise to cancel the suspension and allow them to attend the Committee meetings.

The Corporation also appointed new Secretary of the Schools Committee and Superintendent of the Gardens.

At the last meeting Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai had moved to adopt the report.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved an amendment to adopt the report subject to the substitution of the following clause in place of clause (2) in the original bill, viz.:—

"36-A (1) The Presiding authority shall preserve order at the meetings and may draw the attention of a meeting to a Councillor whose conduct in his opinion is grossly disorderly. Whenever the attention of a meeting has thus been drawn to a Councillor immediately after the commision of the offence of disordely behaviour, the Presiding authority shall with the consent of the majority of Councillors present, suspend such Councillor from the service of the Corporation. The Councillor so suspended shall withdraw immediately from the meeting, and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If a Councillor is so suspended a second time within 15 days, the President shall direct such Councillor to absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation for any period not exceeding 15 days as may be determined by the Coporation and the Councillor so dierected shall absent himself accordingly.

Provided that the President may remit the period of suspension on apology being made to his satisfaction by the Councillor under suspension.

Providel also that suspension from the service of the Coropration shall not prevent any Councillor from serving on any Committee.

(2) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the meeting, suspend the meeting for a period not exceeding 3 days.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved another amendment that clause (2) of the bill be retained with the modification that the power of suspending a member be given to the President; but that when a member so suspended tendered an apology his suspension should be cancelled and that the period of suspension should be cancelled and that during the period of suspension he should not be debarred from attending the Committee.

Mr. Dalvi said they had not yet come to the time to confer upon the President of the Corporation the power of the speaker of the House of Commons. The Corporation did not run on distinct party lines and he averred they should content themselves by giving the President the powers enjoyed by the Presidents of the Indian Legislatures.

Mr. M. A. Dabholker seconded the amendment.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved a third amendment for the modification of clause (4) of the Bill which provided that the Municipal funds should be spent within the city, the Corporation might by a resolution supported by 54 Councillors be made outside the City for any of the purposes of the Act. Dr. Vora suggested by his amendment that such expenditure should be made within the Bombay Presidency and not outside it.

Mr. Kisondas M. Ramji seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas characterised the clause (4) as dangerous inasmuch as it empowered the Corporation to spend their money anywhere in the world for any purpose whatever. For instance, he said, they could not give Rs. one lac as was proposed a few days ago for the Gujarat Relief Fund, but even ten or twenty lacs. Except for tuberculosis, sanitarium, he would not spend Municipal funds outside Bombay. He therefore moved an amendment to delete clause (4).

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Bomanji-Behram strongly opposed the giving of further powers to the President.

Mr. B. T. Desai was against giving further powers to the President unnecessarily as the work of the Corporation was going on smoothly and peacefully and no occasion had arisen for the increase of the powers.

Dr. E. Moses moved a fifth amendment for the retention of certain penalty clauses dealing with public nuisances which had been omitted by the Committee.

Dr. Moses said the clauses dealt with important questions like malaria and should not be deleted.

The Municipal Commissioner urged for the penalties for offences in regard to public nuisances.

At this stage closure was applied and the amendments of Mr. Dalvi and Dr. Moses were agreed to.

Mr. A. R. Bhaiji, Acting Secretary, Schools Committee, being the only candidate for the post of Secretary, Schools Committee, was then declared duly elected by the President.

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of the Superintendent of Gardens. There were two candidates, viz: Mr. Bomanji Nowroji Vakil, M.Sc., and Mr. D. S. Laud, G.B.V.C.

Mr. Dostmohmed Khairaz drew the attention of the House to a certain post card which was circulated among some of the Councillors under the signature of Sir V. A. Dabholker. The President, however, did not allow Mr. Khairaz to read the letter. It ran as follows:—

Bombay, 25th September.

Dear Sir,—I shall thank you to attend the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (B.T.) 3-39 p.m. (S.T.) re: The appointment of the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens.

Yours sincerely,

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKER.

Mr. Laud was declared duly elected.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

WANTED : DECLARATION OF POLICY

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires:—

I must deplore the Baroda Government relief work is moving like a state elephant. But Dr. Sumant Mehta and the Prince's City Committee are doing their best deserving all support. The Baroda State is missing a golden opportunity of reconstructing the city on model lines.

Caste considerations are swaying the Ahmedabad Municipal elections which all sane persons must condemn. Mrs. Sarladevi Albalal and Lady Vidyagauri have addressed letters asking candidates to announce their policy regarding City's sanitation, education, housing, etc. Candidates, who have publicly pledged their support to better housing and sanitation for labour and poor, must be elected.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is proceeding to Poona. His services for city improvement and salving Gujarat after the floods are memorable. Ahmedabad citizens must flock round him on the election day.—Free Press.

FRONTIER SHIAS.

GOVT.'S INACTION CONDEMNED

PATNA MUSLIMS BLAME MUSLIM M. L.A' S.

PATNA, Sept. 26.

A largely attended public meeting of the Shias of Bihar was held here yesterday to protest against the alleged excesses perpetrated on the Shias of the Frontier. Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahomed Ismail presided. In a long speech the president traced the history of the troubles on the Frontier and pointed out that under their treaties with the Frontier tribes the Government of India could bring moral pressure to bear upon those tribes and present them from committing such outrages in the future. He added that there were cases before in which the Government had intervened and said that hecently when Hindus were expelled from Kohat the Govrenment took immediate steps to offer them protection. He deplored the apathy of the Shia members of the Legislative Assembly who according to him had done nothing so far to move the Government in the matter of recent excesses on Shias.

GOVERNMENT'S INACTION.

Government, he asserted, were also to blame for the situation. Government took no notice of the fatwa issued by the Mullah declaring Shias to be kafirs and imposing Jazia on them. This fatwa was published in February last in vernacular papers in this country. The event took place on the 21st August and no news of it appeared in the press till the 4th September.

Resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the alleged excesses perpetrated on the Shias in the Frontier and sympathy with the sufferers and asking the Government to make measures for their protection. A relief was started to which Rs. 3,000 was contributed on the spot.—A. P.

MOSCOW ESPIONAGE CASE

4 PERSONS CONDEMNED TO DEATH

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Moscow.—MM. Balmuesov, Solsky, Stroyer and Samoiloy have been condemned to death and M. Van Aderkas has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

RLY. EXTENSION IN KATHIAWAR

VANKANER, september 25.

The Move State, it is understood, has received sanction for the extension of the railwoy line between Chotila and Vinchhya and also between Rajkot and Jasdan. The Bhavnager State has sanctioned for a year a monthly grant of Rs. 50/- for the Ayurvedic Pathshala conducted by the local Vaidya Sabha an annual grant of Rs. 500/- for 2 years for the Sharda Mandir at Ahmedabad. The Swaminarayan Temple authorities at Vadtal have opened a cheap grain shop where grain in sold at reduced prices to the poor and at cost price to the middle-class people. The Bhavnagar State is going to costruct a railway line between Dungar and Victor In the last week good rain ras fallen in many places ir Kathiawar. This rainfall will greatly benefit the standing crops, and a bumper harvest is expected.—Free Press.

(Continued from column 6.)

a definite clause of the constitution. They had tried, through oversight, to give validity to the elections which were invalid under the letter of the law. The argument of the requisitionists was that the mistake on the part of most of the District Committees had arisen out of a misunderstanding and in some way or other that mistake had to be rectified. There was no way to get out of the situation unless the rule of the constitution was slackened and the enrolment up to August 9 was made legal for the purposes of the forthcoming election. The members of the Byculla D. C. C. and the "B" Ward D. C. C. were against any breach of the constitution as they had themselves acted on the new rule of the constitution and they would be losers in case the rule was again changed for the purposes of the coming election.

FATE OF REQUISITION.

There was a sharp debate on the resolution moved by Mr. Jogalekar, Mr. Nimbkar made a pointed speech in support of the resolution and pleaded for the change in order to rectify the mistake done by the five D. C. C.'s through oversight. Mr. V. A. Desai and a member from Mandavi D. C. C. vehemently opposed the resolution as they could not allow a breach of constitution under whatever pretext. The resolution was then put to vote. There was lot of pulling and pressing while the counting of votes was going on. 18 members voted for the resolution and 9 against and still the resolution was declared to have been defeated as the subject matter it embodied related to a constitutional change and, therefore, it required a clear two thirds majority of the members present for its passing. In all 29 members were present at the mmeeting but two of them remained neutral and hence the requisite majority could not be had. The requisitionists could not carry the day and the meeting came to an end after the resolution was declared defeated.

EXCITEMENT IN B. P. C. C.

WRANGLE OVER CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE.

REQUISITIONISTS' MOTION DEFEATED.

The proceedings of the special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee held on Monday evening at the Congress House were much livelier than usual. There was a good deal of constitutional hair-splitting and the consequent straining of feelings. The meeting was called in pursuance of a requisition sent in by Mr. Nimbkar and others asking a certain change in the clause of the constitution of the B. P. C. C. that related to the validity of the elections. There was a good attendance at the meeting and Mr. Patel was in the chair.

A TEMPORARY CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar, one of the signatories to the requisition moved the following resolution on behalf of the requisitionists.

"No member of a District Congress Committee shall be entitled to stand for election to the B. P. C. C. for the year 1927-28 unless he has been enrolled and has remained a member of that District Congress Committee for a continuous period of at least two months preceding the date of election."

GENESIS OF THE DISPUTE.

The constitutional question over which there was such a sharp controversy in yesterday's meeting has got a very interesting history behind it. Up till the last year, a member of any D. C. C., enrolled even up to the last day of the closing of the membership rolls could be allowed, under the constitution, to stand as a candidate for the election of the B. P. C. C. This extraordinary constitutional facility caused a good deal of inconvenience at the time of election as it gave scope to undesirable manoeuvring and catching of eleventh-hour votes. The B. P. C. C. found that the clause of the Constitution that allowed this facility was extremely defective and stood in the need of being amended. Accordingly at a meeting held in the month of July, the B. P. C. C. amended the said clause and made it incumbent upon a candidate for the election of the B. P. C. C. to be a member of the D. C. C. at least for a period of three months prior to the date of closing the rolls. The election of the B. P. C. C. takes place every year in the second week of October and the rolls are closed a fortnight before that i.e. sometime in the last week of September. This year the election falls on the 9th of October and the rolls are to be closed on the 23rd of September. It will be seen, therefore, that the new rule passed by the B. P. C. C. in their July meeting could never have been applicable for this year. Under the new rule the candidates for the next election to the B. P. C. C. ought to have enrolled themselves as the members of the D. C. C. on or before the 23rd of June which means at least three months prior to the date of the closing of the rolls. This could not have been done as the change was effected in the month of July. No institution can pass any legislation regulating the conduct of its members during the time that has already gone by. The B. P. C. C. had to confront this obvious difficulty only for this year. Consequently the Committee inserted in the new election rule, a proviso that would operate only for the current year. Under this proviso the period of continuous membership of the D. C. C. prior to the closing of the rolls was reduced from three to two months only for the current year.

THE STATUS QUO.

Under the clause of the Constitution as it stands amended and with an additional proviso for this year, that member of the D. C. C. alone who has enrolled himself on or before the 23rd of July can send his nomination for the coming election of the B. P. C. C. However most of the District Congress Committees as many as five out of seven, failed to understand the exact implication of the new change in the constitution. While the rule enjoins a period of two months prior to the day of closing the rolls, most of the D. C. Committees thought that it was two months prior to the date of election. Five of the D. C. Committees made a public announcement in newspapers that only those members of the D.C.C. who had enrolled themselves on or before the 10th of August i.e. 2 months prior to the date of election, could be eligible for election to the B.P.C.C. The Mandavi District Congress Committee was loyal to the constitution and fixed the 23rd of July as the last date for enrolment.

ARGUMENT OF REQUISITIONISTS.

Legally speaking, five of the seven D. C. C.'s had done a thing which was against

(Continued in colum 5.)

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-27.

WORKING OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

The following is the concluding portion of the third of Prof. K. T. Shah's series of lectures on the "Russian Experiment—1917-27":—

As regards Industry, the early years had opened with a great parade of wholesale nationalisation of all industrial resources and of all industrial establishments, without, however, providing at the same time any plan for the actual conduct of the establishments taken over. When, therefore, the inevitable breakdown occurred, when the accumulated stocks were used up, and yet the factories were not working, and there was no industrial production to feed the workers, the Bolshevist Government had to retrace their policy of absolute socialisation. Here, too, in a manner of speaking, it was the peasants who had forced their hands; but they realised that the motives which had appealed to the peasants might appeal to the industrial population, the proletariat proper, and so unsettle their whole revolution before even it had asserted itself. They, therefore, beat a strategic retreat in good time, leaving the workers not quite free from the impression that they were defrauded of their just rights by the obstinacy of the peasants. The Decree of 28th June 1918 had nationalised all industrial and commercial establishments, which, together with all their capital, were declared state property.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

In 1923, however, by a fresh decree dated April, 10, they announced their intention to conduct the industrial enterprise in the future on an economic basis. To this end they proposed to constitute Trusts or Syndicates, in a sense not entirely the same as that in which these terms are used in Germany or the United States. The Trusts are collective organisations for the nation-wide control of any given industry, though it may be that in a particular industry, e.g. coal-mining, there might be more than one Trust; and several distinct branches of industry might also come to be combined in one and the same Trust. According to the "Statesman's" Year Book of 1917, "The Trusts in the large scale and middle sized State industries number over 500; but there are only a score or so of big trusts and these cover about 75 per cent. of the total State industries. A small number of Trusts called the Monopoly Trusts combine all the enterprises of a given branch of industry in the whole Union. Such are, for instance, the Rubber Trust, Silk Trust, Tea Trust, Urals Asbestos Trust etc. In some Industries there are several Trusts. Thus the Electrical, Oil, Cement and a few other industries have four Trusts each, but in the vast majority of industries in the Soviet Union there are a number of separate Trusts in the several parts of the Union. The guidance of the entire industrial policy of the Union, again, is vested in the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. whose controlling activities embrace all industries irrespective of their ownership, whether owned and conducted by the State, by private individuals, by communal bodies, by co-operative Associations, by inter-state federations etc. This control is exercised through regulations published for the guidance of those bodies of the S. E. C. as well as by the general and specific supervision of industrial establishments and by the formulation of the fiscal or industrial policy of the Union. The same body issues instructions for the guidance of the industries in republics allied with the Soviet Government; and its own internal conduct of business is facilitated by a clear and complete division between the actual work of directing or conducting enterprises immediately under state control and ownership from the other business of a general direction of the industry.

KEY POSITIONS.

On the administrative side there is the Central Administration of State Industry (Tsugprom), while for a general policy of direction there is the Chief Ecombmic Administration, the so-called GEU. At the head of the former, says the Soviet Year Book is a Board of Directors each of whom issues directions to managing and inspecting committees in the branch of industry for which he is particularly responsible. From this juridsdiction the factories producing war material are excluded which are run as part of the War Commissariat. There is, in addition, a special department for industrial planning, as also another for the supervision of local industry. So far as the key portions were concerned, e.g. means of transport or the basic industries, the principle of complete State-ownership was retained; but these too were organised in the form of Trusts to be conducted on the analogy of commercial undertaking as in a capitalistic society.

PRIVATE INITIATIVE.

In the smaller industries and those made over to private enterprise, the New Economic Policy relaxed the principle of socialisation, and permitted private, profit-making initiative to assert itself. Even in the nationalised industry now trustified, the real operators were drawn from the old classes which had under the old regime conducted such industry, and these set themselves, with the help or otherwise of a few Communist "Economists", to reorganise the devastated industry of the country such as it was. They had, of course, to work under the general industrial policy which still remained more than coloured with a dash of socialism, particularly in its sympathies for Labour and its tendency to interfere at inopportune moment under the pretext of fixing prices or wages. But, allowing for these, there was still a field for individual initiative; and the directors have used their new power so to reduce the supernumarary staff as to place the industry on what in commercial language would be called a paying foundation. The number of working days has been increased, and piece work is also encouraged, though the very nature of a Communist Government prevents the Russian governing authorities from ignoring altogether the rights of labour.

CAPITAL.

As regards capital, it may be remarked, in passing, these new Trusts conducting state industry were very much handicapped from the start. They had only such capital as was sunk already in the establishments by the previous owners thereof. At the very commencement of the enterprise, however, after the Economic Policy of the Soviet Government had been changed, the freed industry needed considerable spoon-feeding; and it is said the deficit on the whole field of industry was in 1922-23, 178 million roubles. This deficit has been, steadily diminishing, being reduced in 1923-24 to 112, and in 1924-25 to 78 million roubles. I am not able to discover quite precisely from the latest figures of the Soviet Year-Book, if the condition in the latest years equally progressive and satisfactory; but I shall shortly place before you some figures which will enable you to judge for yourselves on the matter. So far, however, as the main problem of the success, as measured in terms familiar to commercial communities, is concerned, you must bear in mind that these state establishments and trusts have to pay nothing by way of interest on the capital originally sunk in these industries by their dispossessed or expropriated proprietors; that in the event of deficit which could by some argument be shown to be due to the Government's flat for an increase in wages there is always the Government subsidy to fall back upon; and that the provision for the depreciation of assets and plant, though not unknown, is such as it may well be questioned from the point of adequacy. But this last point should not be pressed too far beyond its legitimate dimensions, for it is one of the most ticklish cases wherein even in capitalistic societies room is left for, shall we say the individual discretion of the managing agents, and is as such liable to mistake.

STATE INDUSTRY STILL DOMINATES

On the whole, then, it may fairly be claimed by the apologists of the Soviet regime that industry in Russia has recovered since the darkest days of all-round disorganisation. The State industry still dominates the field, being over 71.5 per cent. in 1925-26, while co-operative industry accounts for another 4.6 per cent. Smaller local establishments account for 21.2 per cent. while entirely private enterprise does not exceed 2.7 per cent. having been 3.5 per cent. in 1923-24. It is clear from these figures that the Government still intends or aims at keeping the most important and considerable branches of industry to itself.

The subjoined table of the relative proportions of large and small state industries, co-operative work, and private or concession industry were:—

(In Million Roubles at pre-wra prices.)

	1922-23	1924-25	1925-26
I. State Industry			
1. Large	2,383	3,740	5,309
2. Small and Handicraft	17	21	24
II. Co-Operative Industry.			
1. Large	108	154	247
2. Small and Handicrafts	64	79	91
III. Private and Concession			
1. Large	136	167	241
2. Small	706	879	1011
Total of all Industries.			
Large	2,627	4,061	5,797
Small and Handicrafts	787	979	1,126
Grand Total	3,414	5,040	6,923

At pre-war prices the value of this production was 92 per cent. of the pre-war standard of production. Says the Soviet Year Book for 1927, the Council of Peoples' Commissaries and the Council of Labour and Defence of the Soviet Union decided to increase industrial production in 1927 by 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Industrial production will thus considerably increase the pre-war standard. As compared with 1925-26, the coal industry will have increased by 31 per cent., the metal industry by 23 per cent. and the textile industry by 18.5 per cent.

The number of workers has also increased from about 15 lakhs in 1924-25 to over 32 lakhs in 1926-27. and their wages have grown with the productivity of the industry. The productivity per labourer is still below the pre-war par, but the annual average wage hs risen from 180 roubles in 1922-23 to about 570 roubles in 1926-27.

BACK BAY LIBEL CASE

MAGISTRATE & NEWSPAPERS

What the newspapers ought and ought not to do about correspondence in connecting with cases pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate or any other police cause was the subject of a long discussion between Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Messrs. K. F. Nariman and S. G. Velinkar on Monday morning when the famous Harvey-Nariman defamation case came up for further hearing.

Mr. Velinkar at the outset drew the attention of the Court to the alleged comments made by Mr. Nariman on the evidence of Mr. Marker before the Court at the last hearing in the course of a letter published in the "Jame Jamshed" and regretted that Mr. Nariman who resented comments on the proceedings of the case should have himself indulged in comments on the evidence before the Court. While the case was pending. Mr. Velinkar once again tried to remind the newspapers that there was some section of law which dealt with contempt of Court.

MR. NARIMAN'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Nariman challenging the statement of. Mr. Velinkar said that his letter published in the "Jame Jamshed" did not contain and comments or criticism. He was obiged to write the letter in reference to clear up the gross misunderstanding prejudicial to the defence in the case caused by a misstatement reported with glaring headlines in the "Jame Jamshed". In the report the Court was reported to have said that the Court was convinced from the books of Gagrat and Marker's account that they had given no bribes to officers. As such a statement could never have been and was surely not made by the Court he had written to the editor of the paper to say that the report was wrong and the editor had after inquiries agreed that it was so. There were absolutely no comments and Mr. Nariman wanted counsel for the prosecution to rest assured that he would never indulge in comments on pending cases.

The Court was of the opinion that the newspapers should not deal with any correspondence regarding cases not decided by courts.

Mr. Velinkar then put in several exhibits including Gagrat and Marker's accounts.

Mr. Nariman then applied to the Court to allow him some more time to permit him to prepare his written statement. He pointed out that he would have to go through the whole evidence which was about 600 sheets and 300 exhibits and it would surely take him some time to go through such a volume of documents.

The Court allowed him three days more, though Mr. Velinkar opposed Mr. Nariman's application on the ground that it was illogical.

Mr. Velinkar then stated that he had a number of papers showing that the prosecution had made all inquiries about rates and that he was prepared to put in the papers required if Mr. Nariman really and seriously wanted them.

Mr. Nariman said that he was really thankful to the learned prosecution counsel for his generous statement and stated that if the prosecution would put in the plan for files for which he had been clamouring since the commencement of the case he would be very glad.

After going through several plans Mr. Velinkar stated that the document wanted by Mr. Nariman was not available.

D. S. Gaekwar, the despatch clerk of the Audit Department then gave evidence. He produced the counterfoil of the receipt for Rs. 2,500 regarding cost of 30,000 cement bags.

A letter from Mr. Billington dated March 26, 1924 about the cheque for Rs. 2,500 of March 24, 1924 was also put in as exhibit.

Mr. Nariman reserved the cross-examination of witness till Monday next.

Mr. Velinkar wanted to put in the agreement between the Secretary of State for India and Mr. W. Laws regarding the latter's appointment as brokers to the Development Department.

Mr. Nariman said that the document could be put in by Mr. Waw, himself who was now in Bombay and who could very well be called and examined.

The Magistrate, however, allowed the document to go in as an exhibit.

Further hearing was then adjourned to Monday next.

ORIENTATION OF MOLECULES

REFRACTION IN VISCOUS FLUIDS

PROF. RAMAN'S NEW THEORY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The celebrated Cambridge Physicist Clerk Maxwell many years ago discovered that Canada Balsam which is a Viscous liquid when vigorously stirred, exhibits so long as it is in motion, the optical phenomenon or double refraction which is usually observed only in crystals or in solids under strain. The phenomenon has since been observed in many other liquids but remained without adequate explanation.

Prof. Raman with his research associate Mr. Krishnan has just succeeded in discovering the true explanation of the effect and has developed a theory by which its magnitude can be calculated in advance for any specified liquid, yielding results in brilliant agreement with the observed values.

ORIENTATION OF MOLECULE.

Prof. Raman's theory shows that the double refraction in flowing liquids arises from the elongated or unsymmetrical shape of the molecules. When the liquid is set in motion, the professor explains, the molecules do not bend, as has been imagined, to set themselves with the direction of their greatest length along the line of flow but rather with their greatest length at an angle of forty-five degrees to the line of flow which is also the line of maximum tension within the fluid. The result of such orientation is, it is stated, that the fluid tends to expand along the line of tension and contract along the perpendicular direction which is the line of pressure; thereby these expansions and contractions of the fluid under the action of the viscous forces furnish the motive power required for maintaining the molecules in their altered positions in spite of the vigorous thermal agitation within the liquid tending to throw them into disarray. The orientative tendency of the molecules which depends primarily on their shape thus comes into play to an extent determined by the viscous forces within the liquid.

Taking this orientation of the molecules into account and also from a knowledge of the optical properties, it is possible, professor Raman says, to calculate the strength of the double refraction produced by the flow. It is interesting to note, he says, that many common oils have very elongated molecules and therefore exhibit the Maxwell effect to a notable extent. Cinnamon oil and its derivatives are specially conspicuous in this respect.—A. P.

RAMLILA CELEBRATIONS IN ALLAHABAD.

HINDUS' PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. ACTION

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

A mass meeting of Hindus was held here this evening to protest against the attitude of the authorities in connection with the Ramlila celebrations. Babu R. N. Basu presided. Resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the attitude of the authorities and confirming the decision of the Ramlila Committee to abandon the celebration.

Mr. A. P. Dube, M L C, opposed the motion and contended that the authorities had recognised the rights of the Hindus and that the procession should be taken out. A great deal of disorder and confusion followed but eventually it was agreed, to abide by the decision of the Ramlila Committee.—A. P.

STABBING OF A HINDU.

2 MUSLIMS ARRESTED IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

A Hindu named Ramcharan Tiwari who was stabbed on the night of Friday last died in the hospital on Sunday morning. His funeral was attended by a large number of Hindus of all castes.

In connection with the above stabbing incident two Mahomedans by name Mohomad Shaikh Amir and Shaikh Kadar have been arrested. The police has announced a reward of Rs. 100 to anyone giving information leading to the arrest of the murderers. Excitement prevails among Hindus.—A. P.

A SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

FORMER SHOOTS 2 MEN DEAD AND KILLS HIMSELF

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 26.

A tragedy occurred at Kodamallee, when Bellie Gownder a former attendant at the Taluk Office, is alleged to have fired at the members of the Panchayat held to adjudicated in a dispute over his ancestral properties. Two of the members died instantaneously and the other three sustained serious injuries. Bellie Gownder finally shot himself dead.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT ARE UNDER TEST

THEIR DUTY TOWARDS SOCIAL REFORM

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH ON CHILD MARRIAGE PREVENTION BILL.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. M. R. Jayakar in the Legislative Assembly on the Bill to prevent child marriages.—

Occasions like these in my opinion are the only test which show whether our Government is national in temper. We are often told, Sir that the justification for a foreign Government to be in this country and to be at the helm of affairs is that, although for political reasons it is for a time foreign in personnel, it is growing increasingly national in temperament. Often that claim is made before us as a justification for the anomaly of a preponderance of Englishmen on the Government benches. But when occasions like these come, Sir, the real weakness of the British Government as in sole control of this country, becomes apparent. I am prepared to concede their claim that the enlightened section of the community should be with them. This is the only question to which the Government in such matters have to address themselves. This is the "caution" of which the Honourable the Home Member has talked so much. He requires the ascertainment of public opinion. For what, may I ask? Is it for the elicitation of the obvious truth that the proper place for a child below 12 is the nursery and not the marriage bed? Is he going to ascertain public opinion on this important question—that such child should, for its proper upbringing, be in the nursery or the play ground and not in the marital chamber! Does he want to ascertain public opinion on this obvious question? The Honourable The Home Member has a daughter, I suppose, and I hope she is less than 12. If so, he can understand the force of my remarks. I am prepared to sympathise with them up to a certain point. But when they take their shelter under the advice of "caution" on questions which are only too obvious to the mind of any sensible man, I lose patience. I agree, Sir, with the view of my Honourable friend Lala Lajpat Rai that public opinion has long been agitated over this question, since what time?—long before some of us were born, and perhaps long before the parents of some of us were born. Since 1831, or thereabout this question has been agitated, nearly 80 or 90 years ago, and yet the Honourabe the Home Member gets and says, We want to ascertain public opinion after 80 years, to find out what is the proper environment for a child below 12 years. I can assure my Honourable friends Sir that when Swaraj comes—which seems to be doubtful under the present clouds—we should pass measures of this description in the very first sitting of our Legislature. I can assure my Honourable friends it would not take 10 minutes to pass such measure if we were sitting on the benches opposite under our own Government (laughted). All the three readings will be gone through in the course of one day, perhaps in the course of a morning. (Mr. D. V. Belvi: "Question") There may be some Belvis even then. They are bound to be in any generation, but they will be in a most solitary minority. They may have a significance here before a timid Government. They will have no significance before a national Government that knows its own mind as to what the country needs. Their importance is heightened by the timidity of a foreign government, if I may say so.

Another thing which I should like to ask the Honourable Benches opposite is whether they really think that social reform could ever be had without some coercion? If so, they are mistaken. A certain amount of coercion is absolutely necessary. All Governments exercse this coercion. The British have done it in India. Their Government was less timid years ago and when its conscience was touched—in 1872, 1864, 1863 and 1859, and important messages of social advancement were preached to this country through British India legislation. I am surprised how those Governments could be more courageous than the present Government. They had not then the benefit of so many representatives of the people on the other side to advise them. Government have the further assurance that in places like Baroda, Mysore, etc., where Swaraj obtain within certain limits, or pseudo-Swaraj obtains, whichever way one might take it, such measures have been passed. I may mention for the edification of my friends opposite, that in Baroda this measure was passed long ago. And yet we are told in 1927, on the 15th of September, that the civilized British Government must want further elucidation of public opinion, further proof that public opinion wants such a measure. I want the Government members to consider this question very carefully. In the minds of people like myself, their present attitude will determine very largely the esteem and trust in which we regard this Government and its personnel. As I said in the beginning of my speech, these occasions are the test, whether this foreign Government can ever become national even in temper. The only safety of this foreign Government is to make itself more and more representative of enlightened national sentiments when questions like this come before the House. Personally speaking I agree with Lala Lajpat Rai that the age should be raised to 18 (An Honourable Member. 16) ..... to 16, and 18 in the case of boys. The amendment is there. I read the other day somewhere—that the average height of the English girl, during the last few years has grown from five to six feet. Surely the Englishman is aware that here the average height of Indian girls is about 4.1/2 feet. We are here making feeble attempt to raise it to 6 feet. Does he want to consider whether it is necessary for the benefit of the Indian girl that she should rise to that height by proper training and environment? Let Government on a matter of this description not issue any mandate at all. Let it leave every Englishman free to vote as he think. I am sure that in questions of this character the Englishman has a conscience. Don't wrap it by any mandate. Let every Engishman ze free to vote and I have no doubt that when he knows the real significance of this measure, he will not be opposed to a measure by which we are making an attempt that our girls should rise to the same height and strength as the girls in his own country.

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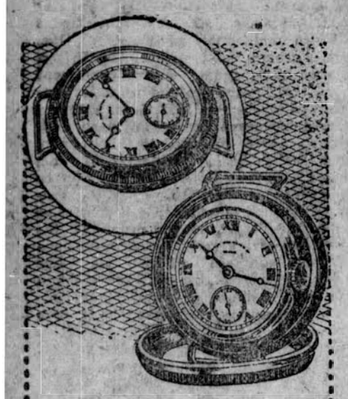

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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

WIDOW REMARRIAGES

"Mauj" (Bombay) writes very feelingly about the unhappy condition of Hindu widows, who are compulsorily forbidden from marrying for no other reason than custom. The journal recalls to recent incidents which indicate to what bad results such forced virtue leads and appeals orthodox sections among high-class Hindus to wake up and give up their unreasoning opposition to well-ordered remarriages of young widows. The paper refers to the advice that Mahatma Gandhi recently gave to Hindu young men and appeals to them to act up to Gandhiji's advice, courageously and not caring what people may say.

COTTON YARN BILL.

"Kesari" (Poona) says that it has to be said after all that men like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Shanmugam Chetty did not properly take into consideration the interesth of the country as a whole when they voted with Government to pass the Bill, imposing duty on import of fine yarn. The measure does not satisfy the millowners and yet, it is bound adversely to affect poor hand-loom weavers. It would have been better of the popular representatives had thrown away that Bill and fought for an import duty on cloth, which is the real demand of the millowners.

CHILD-MARRIAGES.

"Vividha-Vrtta" (Bombay) expresses satisfaction that by supporting Mr. Harabilas Sharada's Bill in the Assembly, prohibiting child-marriages, Mr. M. R. Jayakar has done his duty as a representative of progressive Bombay. The journal expresses surprise that there should still be found enough members to hold fast to that exploded superstition that the foreign British Government must not interfere in our religious and social affairs, but as Lala Lajpat Rai asked what religion is there in a matter like prohibiting child marriages, which are admittedly a curse to society?

NONE TOO LATE.

"Sashti-Samachar" (Ville-Parle) writing on the same subject says that the reform Mr. Harabilah Sharada seeks to bring about is none too soon in coming. All Shastric injunctions and historical customs prove it that in ancient times trere were no child-marriages and from the point of view of sound eugenics they must not be there at any time. Late marriages would act as a great check on the present monstrous infant mortality.

BAN ON SAKLATVALA.

"Kranti" (Bombay) writes "The Government has stopped Mr. Saklatvala from coming to India by cancelling his passport. It appears now that the Government is playing a game of persecuting whoever are Communists in India also, by proscribing books and magazines and banning speeches. At a time like this, whoever care for the liberty of speech, association and opinion ought to combine in order to proteht against this policy of the Government, whether they are Communists or not."

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"Bhagva Zenda" (Kolhapur) congratulates the Hindu and Muslim organisers of Akhadas who co-operated to make the Ganesh festival a success in a friendly way. It is examples like these and not empty conferences and resolutions trat will bring about real unity. The journal says an ounce of action is better than a ton of talk.

"Lokamat" (Yeotmal) insists on sincerity and heart-felt necessity for unity on the part of both Hindus and Muslims.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

"Pratiyogi" (Thana) writing on the Reserve Bank Bill says that every tyro in politics now knows that it was at the instance of the Secretary of State that Sir Basil Blackett suddenly withdrew his Bill. The idea of the Bill was to keep India's treasures here and allow its use to merchants and industrialists in this country. The paper says, there is no doubt that at the time actually giving the benefit of the Bank money, preference would have been shown to non-Indians, but at any rate the Bill was a step in the right direction and it has to be regretted that the Bill was not passed in this very session.

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OFFERING BRIBE TO A MAGISTRATE

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO THREE MONTH'S R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)
RATNAGIRI, Sept. 23.

The District and Sessions Judge, Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S. delivered yesterday his judgment in a sensational apeal filed by the accused against the sentence of three months' R. I. passed by the sub-divisional Magistrate 1st Class on a charge under Sec. 161 and 116 I.P.C. for offering bribe of Rs. 20 to the Magistrate 2nd Class, Chiplun.

The prosecution story put forth was that the accused, accompanied by Narayan went to the Magistrate's house at about 9 a.m. on 10th June 1927. The ostensible reason for their coming to him was to hand over a paper containing a written argument by the defence pleader in the assault case then going on before him. After handing the paper to Mr. Kale, the Magistrate, the accused followed him in to the house saying that he had some business and then produced some money from his pocket. Mr. Kale immediately called his neighbour Mr. Chitale and in his presence wrote something on the paper and took signature of the accused. The peon and Mr. Chitale, the neighbour, were the only witnesses examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The defence put forth was that the accused did go to the house of the compainant, Magistrate, that morning only with the intention of handing over the written arrguments of their pleader. Witness Chitale was there. After the paper was handed over to the Magistrate, Mr. Chitale called them and asked about the negotiations for paying Rs. 200 to Mr. Kale as bribe in the case. Narayan said they would not pay more than Rs. 20. Mr. Chitale reduced his demand to Rs. 100 but they could not come to terms and left. Finding the game out of hand, the magistrate abused them and wrote something on the paper and asked the accused to sign it. Accused refused to do so several times, but being intimidated he eventually signed and went away. Mr. Chitale followed him and asked him to get the matter settled for Rs. 300. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence including some pleaders also. The defence tried their best to expose the real character of the Magistrate.

The District and Sessions Judge, however, came to the same conclusion as the 1st Class Magistrate and confirmed the sentence.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEPT. 27TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, divine truth must be told unreservedly that you are a simpleton and a harmless person (almost like a harmless person in a mental asylum). You do not realise your defects. Hence you get your fingers and hands burnt badly. You are then an object more of pity than contempt or ridicule. In a street if a bull becomes unruly or madly charges at persons you try to take him by the horns, but the result is that it is really the bull who takes you on its horns and then hurls you into gutters. Thus unepectedly you find yourself on the horns (again the same old trouble) of a dilemma, when you expected applause and cheering! In such accidents, even when you are in hospital you brag of your might, and say that but for a bad piece of luck you would have wrung the neck of the bull just as a naughty boy does wring the neck of a chicken. You are fooled by friends who encourage you in your stupid beliefs, in social gatherings or clubs, and they all crack jokes at your expense (not, of course, any expense from the purse). In your childish efforts to gain wealth you lose your health, paving surely the way to hell. Your greatest blessing is your very happy home life. A generous and just Nature in order to recompense for giving you a dull head will give you (if not already given) the gift of an Angel, an Angelina in deed and in name. She will save you many times from pitfalls and prove herself a really devoted Padmini. You will, of course, reciprocate the love. Thus your conjugal affection will be like that of a pair of Sarus cranes.

MADRAS CONGRESS.

RAMNAD DIST. CONFERENCES RECOMMENDATIONS

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

The Ramnad District Conference, which met at Ramnad, on the 25th, under the presidency of Mr. S. Sathyamurthy, has recommended to the Madras Congress an amendment of the Gauhati programme on the following lines:

"Whereas difficulties have raisen in the working out of the Gauhati programme in councils especially in Madras, this Conference, while loyally accepting in action the said policy, is humbly but clearly of the opinion that the Congress Party in the Madras Council shall refuse to accept ministerships and oppose formation of ministry by other parties until in the opinion of the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee, a satisfactory response is made by the Government, the national demand or until in the opinion of the Congress Party in the Madras Council, it is necessary or desirably to form a Congress Ministry for the healthy growth of national life and advancement of economic, agricultural and industrial interests of the country and for the prosecution of freedom of persons, property etc. and promotion of the constructive programme of the Congress."

The Conference also adopted a resolution recommending prohibition and suggested the formation of a committee with Mr. C. Rajagopalachar as Chairman to enquire into and report on the question.

Resolutions favouring joint electorates and abolishing nominations also were passed.—Free Press.

THE WOES OF HINDU WOMEN

(Continued from page 6).

sor. The mantle of Elijah has not fallen upon Elisha. The lot of the Hindu widow to-day remains very much the same as it was fifty years ago. There are few to wipe her tears and to remove the enforced widowhood that is her lot. The group of sentimental sympathisers has probably increased shouting at public meetings on the Vidyasagar Anniversary day, but leaving unredeemed the message of the great champion of the Hindu widow. When will that message be fulfilled, cried I in the days of my youth; let me repeat it in the evening of my life." That the pathetic lamentation of Sir Surendranath has to this day remained a cry in the wilderness is quite well-known to every reader. But alas! Let us not die with the curses of our hapless sisters on our heads.

POLYGAMY AND CHILD MARRIAGE.

Now I will pass on to my next topic, viz., the polygamous habit in the Hindu Society. This practice has further led to the demoralisation and degradation of our women. The sheer accident of a wife becoming barren or childless gives a passport to the husband to take another wife; if this another wife also fails to bear any children, he tkes a third and so on "ad infinitum" and the public gives its approbation to these practices. This practice has rendered a woman very cheap and valueless. This is also the cause of so many ill-matched marriages in our society, which ultimately end in tragic disasters. In the Vedic times monogamy was the rule in India though the aristocracy indulged profusely in polygamy. However the practice spread to all classes in course of time and it is now considered to be a great feat to have a plurality of wives rather than a shame. Because of this practice we have considerably gone down in the estimation of other civilised nations. The sooner we abandon this luxury the better for us. It is a healthy sign that the people of Sind are agitating in this matter. Let us hope the movement will spread to other parts of the country soon.

Now a word about early marriages. It is a very good sign of the times that men like Sir Hari Singh Gour are trying their best to raise the age of consent for our girls. What untold miseries are caused by early marriages in our society is evident from the newspapers which day after day announce the misfortunes of some of these hapless victims. It is unfortunate that the custom of early marriages should have crept in our society especially in view of the fact that even as far back as our great epics the Hindu marriages were performed at an advanced stage, in fact there is not a single instance of early marriage in our Epics. The example of Devayani, the example of the daughter of Bhrigu all speak to the fact that even Brahmin girls married at a highly advanced period of their life. Such being the case, we of the 20th century, who boast so much of progress and enlightenment, should not tolerate this even for a moment. More so when there is no warrant for it in our History.

FOLLOW TURKEY'S EXAMPLE.

Pardha system is one of those evils which is deteriorating the physical well-being of our women. This practice which seems to be the relic of the ancient practice of our women wearing "Uttariya" and "Awagunhan" and which became stereotyped in the chaotic days of some Mahomedan rulers and invaders has ultimately ended in erecting a huge wall of seclusion between men and women in the Hindu Society. Consequently social intercourse with man is a taboo to her. Let us not tolerate this any longer. Let our women follow the fine example of Turkey and throw off their Pardha. Let them see the bright sun and breathe fresh air, and like the great heroines of yore let them play their part in the future life of their country.

Besides the evils recounted above there are many others which are eating into the vitals of our society such as prostitution, etc., and every one of these evils must be tackled with by our social reformers. It is no doubt a great consolation to find there is plenty of agitation among the rational section of our public in regard to these matters, but what is wanted is not talk but action. And if all of us were to do our bit in this vast field of social reform the day of India's greatness will not be too far away.

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This series of advertisements will show how much care and labour, and how many processes are involved in the manufacture of Portland Cement.

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The best Baby can get

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

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Mrs.....

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OUR POONA LETTER.

STORMY MEETING OF HINDUS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The echoes of the Ganesh festival are still being heard and they are passing away like the sound of a departing friend. The prize-distribution ceremonies of some of the "Melas" are being held and on these occasions the whole of the singing programme is once again gone through. The Paisa Fund Mela, which is given the first place in respect of discipline; music and its general effect, gave two performances in the Arya Bhushan Theatre. The songs sung by the boys and girls are so sweet, and the dialogues are so charmingly delivered by this bevy of blooming children under the parental control and guidance of Paisa Fund Ranade and his assistant, that people always flock to listen to the Mela. Both the performances proved exceedingly successful and the Paisa fund in this season of Ganesh festival brought to the coffers of the Talegaon Glass Works a considerable sum of money.

The Sanmitra Samaj Mela celebrated its prize-distribution under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar. This Mela has a shining history behind it since the days of 1908 and its songs have a reputation for being full of patriotic inspiration. The programme has always a very rousing effect on the audience and for more than two hours the Shivaji Mandir grounds seemed illuminated of course with visible light but also lit up with a spirit of patriotism that was not visible. The "Bharat Mitra Mela" was fortunate in getting Mr. N. C. Kelkar to preside over its swan-songs. He made a brief speech after giving away the prizes. He pointed out that the Melas formed a chief part of the whole festival The effect of sweet songs was far more lasting and pervasive than that of rancorous speeches. He was also glad to find that music was filtering to the youngest boys and children. In his younger days the idea of a musician was that of a big man with long whiskers and a flowing beard, a grave countenance, eyes always red, rather whimsical in behaviour, easily irascible of temper, a hobgoblin to whom approach was fearful. That conception was fast disappearing and high music was finding even in drawing-rooms and kitchens and huts and hovels, suitable places to dwell and congenial atmosphere to breathe.

The rest of the "Melas" also have performed their dispersing ceremonies and now till the next May or June comes round these beautiful organizations will have to remain in hybernation.

CENSURE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Of late two public meetings have been held in Poona in connection with the Hindu-Muslim question. Strong protests against Government's alleged partiality towards the Mahomedans were recorded in both The boycott at Talegaum of Mahomedans by the Hindus was sympathized with. The first meeting was a temperate one and the speeches delivered by Hindus did not much transgress limits. But the second meeting probably was the most ill-managed and went beyond the control of cool-minded and sensible people. To describe the Mahomedan by an opprobrious name was unnecessarily offensive. To preach boycott of Mahomedans in Poona was ridiculous in face of the results of a similar boycott of one Mr. Pashankar, a shop-keeper, for his alleged Satya Shodhak sympathies. The Presidentship and the speakerships of that meeting went a-begging for some time and afterwards Mr. Chitrav Shastri was elected to preside and names of speakers were canvassed while the meeting was dragging on. Any how the impression is gaining ground that speeches and actions in regard to Hindu-Muslim relations are being overdone. More sober and less effusive among the Hindu Nationalists are coming round to believe that time has arrived to think of nationalism even at a little, apprehended risk to communalism or to the Hindu and the Mahomedan religions.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of Graduates of Poona held under the presidentship of Prof. V. K. Rajwade in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Hall, it has been decided to form a Graduates' Association for safeguarding their social, economic and other interests. In the speeches made on the occasion by Prof. Naik, Prof. Potdar and Paranjpye and others, the subjects fit to be taken up by the new Association were suggested. Problem of Unemployment, teaching of vernacular, Maharashtra University, election to Bombay Council by the Graduates, vote to every graduate, representation in municipalities, elevation of status of graduates are among them. A provisional committee has been appointed to doub. constitution and rules to be submitted at the next meeting. As usual with Maharashtra, this inaugural meeting also had had its hitch. The question was raised whether graduates of the Tilak University would be eligible for membership of this Association. It has been left to the Committee to solve this point. It is not an easy point. To admit them into the fold would depreciate the Association in the eyes of the Bombay University and of the educational authorities with whom the Association would be intimately concerned. To forbid their presence would course unnecessary bitterness in the local circles of graduates.

MR. KELKAR'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar returned from Simla last week. On the first of the next month he means to go to some outside place to resume the completion of the second volume of the Marathi biography of Lok. Tilak. He intends dashing off a large portion of it till the Congress session begins at Madras. Nothing important has happened with respect to the Gaikwad Wada case which will begin from the 11th of October. Meanwhile the relations continue as embittered as ever. It is said that Mr. M. R. Bodas of Bombay has been engaged as a pleader by the elder son and Mr. B. V. Deshmukh by the younger son of Tilak.

The Inamdar's Conference under the presidentship of the Chief of Ichhalkaranji has brought to Poona a large number of the upper crust men in the society from all over Maharashtra and outside. The presence of Bombay Government here has also attracted many of the Chiefs and Native Princes of the Presidency and they are engrossed with Durbars and other Government House functions.

THE GUJARAT DEVASTATION

MR. OTTO ROTHFIELD'S APPEAL

The following letter appears in the London "Daily Telegraph":—

Sir—The last mail-papers received from India give an even more terrible picture of the devastation caused by the floods in Gujerat than one had at first feared. The province—one of the most fertile, as it is among the most advanced of India—has been laid low. Though the loss of life has fortunately not been in proportion, whole villages have been swept away, hundreds are homeless, and the crops, especially the valuable cotton crop, on which the prosperity of an agricultural people depended, have been irretrievably ruined. I have to-day received the following telegram from the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay:

"Floods of unprecedented magnitude devastated North Gujerat. Whole villages washed away, houses crumbled, crops destroyed. Immense suffering, agriculturists greatest sufferers, critical situation for Co-operatives. Prompt gratuitous aid towards immediate wants and rehabilitation absolutely essential. Please move National and International Co-operative organisations to come to our aid by liberal contributions to Institute's co-operators' relief fund. Remittances to Farmerbank."

Farmerbank, I may note, is the telegraphic address of the Provincial Central Co-operative Bank, Sirdar's building Apollo street, Bombay, an admirably conducted bank, whose directorate consists partly of prominent business men, who patriotically give their time to its work, and partly of representatives of rural co-operative societies, whose manager, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, is a leading authority on co-operation, who has devoted his life selflessly to this cause, and which is supported in every way required by the Government of Bombay. There is absolute security that any money given into its hands will be used to the best advantage of the cultivators of the stricken area, in consultation with the registrar, by the bank and the Central Co-operative Institute, a body of which the governor is the patron. The province of Gujerat is one in which agricultural co-operation has progressed far, not only as concerns credit, but also in co-operative marketing; and the district of Broach, one of the most severely hit in the province, is the second in the Bombay Presidency, and I believe in India, as regards co-operation.

Those of us who have spent years among the kindly, cheerful, and loyal people of Gujerat must recall with fond regrets the smiling villages, the careful tilth, the peasant groves of mango and mahuda trees, now devastated by this calamity.

I should be glad if this appeal in your columns would attract charitable help for the sufferers not only from co-operative institutions in this country, but also from others who can sympathise with our fellow-subjects of the Crown in India—a hardy yeoman class—in their hour of need.

Though subscriptions had best be sent direct to the Central Co-operative Bank, whose Bombay address I have given, yet, if desired, I should be willing to forward any amounts sent by cheque to my account with Lloyds Bank, 6, Pall Mall, for that purpose.—Yours, &c.

OTTO ROTHFIELD (I.C.S., retired).
Lately Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay.

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VOL XV NO 128— BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1927 ONE ANNA

VICTIM OF GUN-POWDER PLOT

MR MACDONALD X-RAYED.

A MAN FROM THE PEOPLE: IS HE OF THE PEOPLE?: YES--AND NO!

HOW "TOMORROW" CAME.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the ex-Labour Premier whom fortune promoted to 10, Downing Street for a brief tenure has been completely X-rayed in the following article. The man's political career has been amazing, and so too his fall. He wa the victim of a gun powder plot and the "Red Letter" threw him from the official saddle. He is at resent a shell-shock patient, stock-taking the achievements of his party. Will he again return to Downing Street? The future is in the lap of gods.

"God's in His heaven, all's right with the world!"

The orator stopped. He looked down on the sea of faces around him. Some of the eager listeners were bedraggled. Some were unemployed, others unemployable. They had tramped in vain for work. And they were now listening to a speech in the market-place of Leicester. The voice went on.

"Friends," it boomed, "God IS in His heaven."

The speaker, dark-haired, with fierce eyes, and a passion for social reform was James Ramsay MacDonald. The meetings were held by the dim light of oil lamps in a dark market square, and they generated a fervour that was almost religious. Thus describes C. B. R. of the ex-Premier's early life in "Sunday. Chronicle."

A STUDIOUS BOY.

Sixty years ago their trumpet-voiced inspirer first saw the light in a little Scottish fishing village—Lossiemouth. There were no "silver spoons" in this establishment. Ramsay grew up as a studious, thoughtful boy. He became a pupil teacher, then an invoice clerk, but he was never "one of us" to his fellow-clerks.

Then the writing itch took him, as it takes so many, to London. He managed, as many manage, just to keep himself alive with his pen. The bright, coruscating light of a young man, a Fabian, called Bernard Shaw, attracted him. The granite character of Keir Hardie cast a strange spell over him.

But he was not hypnotised. He saw that Labour needed something that neither of these men supplied—organisation. He began to organise. He got the old-fashioned trade unionists and the young bloods of the I.L.P. together, despite their differences. He was a magnet.

His face was as much an asset as his speech. He had flashing eyes, a fine moustache, a great head of jet black hair, curly and artistic. His voice was irresistible. His manners were a charm.

INSPIRED BY HIS WIFE.

And then he met Margaret Ethel Gladstone, a beautiful woman, with the heart of a child and the nature of an angel. They were "bound for each other," and shortly were bound to each other. No woman in modern times has inspired a man as she inspired him. She sustained him tenderly through the darkest hours of political turmoil.

When she died three years before the war something in his life snapped irrevocably. His hair whitened. His eyes bore the marks of intense suffering. His face grew haggard. He was suddenly old.

This man's political career has been amazing. There was a time when, during the war, the mention of his name drove sane people mad. On one occasion he was hunted by hired roughs from a Woolwich meeting, and he had to escape for his life through byways and back gardens.

But Fate grins—and waits. When the leader of that pursuing gang was in prison his erstwhile quarry was about to kiss the King's hand on his appointment as Prime Minister of Great Britain. Yet it was only in 1922 that he was elected as leader of his party.

He was a child of vicissitudes before Fortune smiled on him and placed him in the most coveted place of honour, at 10, Downing-street. He had told the Leicester market-place audiences that "God's in His heaven," but in 1918 Leicester threw him out, as Woolwich did three years later.

He was bitter after the Leicester defeat. "I will return to my study fire for the rest of my life," he declared, and it was at his study fire that he spent most of his time during the war.

It was from a Welsh seat, Aberavon, that he came to the leadership of the Labour party and the Premiership of this country. And it must not be forgotten that the mouthpiece of the Socialist party began as a Liberal.

But the Liberals who helped to put him into office helped—after disillusionment—to throw him out. He has not forgotten. He has not forgiven. He came into power in an atmosphere charged with good will. Not only friends, but former enemies prepared in the typically British sporting way to give him his chance.

He had been in office a few months, had made a big impression at Geneva and seemed likely to carve a niche for himself as Foreign Secretary, when (in September, 1924) trouble began to brew. The Government's Russian loan plans were not popular. There were murmurs in Parliament and protests outside. Passions began to rise. A prosecution against a Communist editor was suddenly dropped by the Government, and this (the drink, and be merry, for to-morrow....")

To-morrow came. The House of Commons hummed with excitement. An air of crisis hung heavily over it. The inner and outer lobbies buzzed with rumours and rumours of rumours. Many famous men—I remember seeing Sir J. M. Barie among them—looked in, drawn by this powerful political magnet of crisis. It was to be a historic occasion. A Liberal member brushed past me, worried and excited. "They're done," he said, "they're done," and he was off into the Chamber—the execution Chamber.

The Prime Minister, pale and haggard, took his seat on the front Government bench. His followers raised a brave, noisy cheer. I thought it sounded like a knell. The Government case for the withdrawal of the Campbell prosecution was in the hands of the Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings. The Liberal motion for an inquiry into the matter was regarded by the Government as tantamount to a motion of "no-confidence." After an agitated debate in which the die was already cast the House voted. The Liberal motion was carried by a majority of 161. Ramsay MacDonald rose and moved that the House adjourn.

THE RED LETTER.

It was the end. MacDonald ceased to be the first Labour Prime Minister. The issue was once again thrown to the people. Politicians dashed home to prepare for battle. I saw the Premier go to Downing Street and Dissolution, still pale, worn, haggard, tired.

The battle raged hotly in the country. Towards the end of the election, the issue of which was never greatly in doubt, something happened to make the verdict crushing. It was the Red Letter. One of the Moscow hierarchy, Zinovieff, made the doom of Ramsay MacDonald certain. On Friday, October 24, the Zinovieff letter was published. It adumbrated plans for fomenting armed insurrection in the Services. The nation turned angrily to MacDonald and arched itself into a threatening, insistent note of interrogation.

For three days he was silent on this matter. Then he told the country, "I entertained the members of the Cabinet at 10, Downing Street. "Let us eat, am the victim of a gunpowder plot." He told the electors further that the Letter which he received on the 16th was given to the Foreign Office with instructions to publish if it was found to be genuine. The next day he was casting suspicion on its authenticity.

POSTERITY VERDICT.

Some of his colleagues denounced it as a forgery. He asserted and repudiated, stormed and coaxed. Friends looked askance. Voters were mystified, and shook their heads. The full and final force of the campaign hurled itself on the Lossiemouth lad who had been Premier. He did not return to Downing-street. He may never go there again.

Posterity will remember his rise. It cannot ignore his fall. In some ways it is a brilliant career. But always the flaw—and the fall. Posterity will note that this man touched the heights of power and influence; plumbed the depths of suffering and loss. It will note also that the blundered fatally; spent in fruitless attempts to keep a jealous, dissentient party together energies that a stronger man would have reserved for the nation.

A man from the people! A man of the people? Yes—and no. There is in him an aloofness, a self-sufficiency, a resentment of criticism. He broods. He is introspective. He is both idealist and egoist. He can be bitter and intolerant. He is a democrat—in his study. He shrinks a little—more than a little—from the "common crowd."

Posterity will look for a high sense of humour, and posterity not finding it will say, with all the mitigations remembered, "This man took himself—often—too seriously. A failure within sight of success. What might laughter not have made him?"

IN THE "EXECUTION" CHAMBER.

On the night of October 7 the Premier Campbell case) reverberated throughout the country.

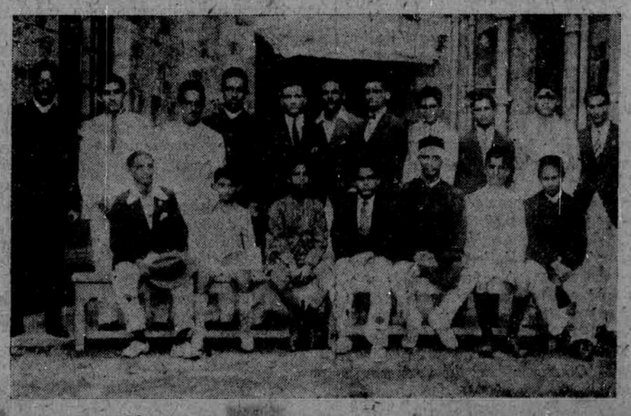
HIS ONLY LOVE

BY DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

A fascinating and stirring novel from the pen of Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, the eminent jurist, publicist and politician, will be published daily in the "Bombay Chronicle" beginning from the 1st of October.

RECEPTION TO BARODA DEWAN.

A group photo taken at the reception given to the Dewan of Baroda by the South Indian residents of Matunga. From left to right: Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Dewan Krishnamachariar, Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar, M.L.A. and Mr. Pothan Joseph.



"Chronicle" Photos.
A snap of the boxers who took part in the 4th annual tournament of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A tiny click of metal, ever so faint, smote on Flame's ear. She lifted her hand, and the sound repeated itself. She raised her head and looked around her with growing fear and horror.

Now she knew what had made that metallic sound. A thin gold chain was fastened to heavy gold bangles on her arms, and following their length she found that they were attached to other similar bangles on her ankles. As she sprang awkwardly out of bed the chains jingled and seemed to mock her. She looked fearfully around her. She was in a small room, a stone-paved cell-like apartment, which contained no window and but one low-browed door. A square opening in the ochre-washed masonry high up in the lofty walls let in air and a small modicum of light.

Swiftly realization came to her. She had been carried away during the night. She had been drugged. Fighting down her rising panic she told herself she was not really frightened. A ruling prince could not be kept hidden away for long. Besides, there was the Resident and Bryan, who would be back to-night, and would undoubtedly demand to see the prince. If His Highness were not forthcoming there would be trouble. She had only to be patient and all would yet be well.

* * *

The headache, due no doubt to the drug, still oppressed her with a sense of doom. She crawled across the room, where on a chair she noticed a pile of clothes. At least she would dress herself so as to be ready for any eventuality.

She took up the topmost garment. Hastily she threw it aside, and took up another, only to drop it as though it had been a serpent. For a moment she stood as though carved in stone.

With a strangled cry she raised her clasped hands high above her head while she took in the full significance of her situation. For the garments on the chair were the clothes of an Indian woman, a delicate silken "sari", a gold embroidered voluminous skirt, tiny embroidered slippers.

She sank to her knees and for a long time stayed thus, stunned, stupefied by the enormity of the thing that had happened to her.

Someone had discovered her sex! But who? Who? Could it be Sinarapi, or his sons? Or perhaps Ajit? She had always feared Ajit, she knew not why.

Her thoughts could get no further than this. A shutter seemed to have closed down on her brain, preventing her thoughts from going further than the actual moment.

At a sound outside her door she sprang swiftly to her feet. She would face her enemy.

The lock appeared to be tangled, for there was considerable fumbling before the door at length began to move slowly inwards.

Here eyes were fastened as though hypnotized on the gradually increasing division. Who came? Was it robber or assassin? Or was it one who had sat at the table and eaten with the prince and now came to betray him?

Who it was she expected to see she scarcely knew; yet was not surprised when Ajit stepped through the aperture and swiftly turned the key behind him.

She faced him in her thin pyjamas, with as much calmness as she could assume, though shamed and longing for the earth to open and receive her.

"You are awake", he said calmly.

"What's the meaning of this outrage?" she asked. "How dare you carry me away, Ajit Roya?"

"And what is the meaning of 'this', your Highness?" he mimicked. "And how dare 'you'?"

"Send me my proper clothes", ordered Flame. "When I am dressed I will talk to you, and how dare you enter my presence unsummoned?"

"Send you your improper clothes, you mean", he jeered. "No wonder we shut up our women, when there are girls like you to guard."

"If you have anything to say, say it," cried Flame. "If not, begone and leave me to myself."

"You are chilled!" he said with concern. "These stones are cold, they so seldom get the rays of the sun. Here are your slippers." He thrust them on her feet.

"And what was the Resident's share to be?" he asked. "Bryan's share I know. I have seen him receiving payment."

"How dare you, Ajit Roya?" she cried. "How dare you insult me! But wait!" her breath came pantingly.

He laughed. "And you think they will come seeking you with an army and banners", he laughed. "I have told them a tale that will keep them quiet for a week or two. In the meantime there is leisure for us to have.....talk together, for you to explain.....God in Heaven, Flame, do you realize my state of mind? Flame, who was to be my wife, died out there in England, and God knows how I mourned her. Then, on a night of storm, I find her in another man's arms, not dead—masquerading as a man, governing as a ruling prince, degrading herself among men, in breeches and top boots, swaggering! Flame, these things call for explanations, don't they?"

She was silent, and he came near and put his hands on her shoulders..

"Flame", he said very gently, "imagine my feelings. The girl I thought dead, alive again! Can the gods be so good? But, I love you, don't you understand With every breath I draw, with all the life that is in me, I love you, my wife to be. And I find you in Bryan's arms! In that alone lies the explanation of this seeming outrage. But it is no outrage, more than the carrying you here to my house of Sachana is an outrage. You are safe, and presently I will take you back to Rajmere. But first, I had to make sure of two things. One, that you are indeed my lost Flame, and the other that it was fright, and not love, that sent you into Bryan's arms that night of the storm."

His level voice ceased.

"I am waiting for an answer to my questions", he added.

"That I am Flame, you know", she began. "But it was not all fright that sent me to Bryan's arms that night you saw. We love each other, Bryan and I", she said. "I'm sorry, but love goes where it wills, not where it is bidden. I love Bryan with my whole soul, and even so does he love me. That old ceremony between two babies", she laughed scornfully, "what bearing can 'that' have upon our lives, yours and mine?"

"You dare to stand there and tell me——" His anger boiled up suddenly. His hands caught and held her to him, then with a quick movement he threw her from him "I'm through with you", he cried. "I have tried to be patient, to make allowances, in spite of everything, but now, I'm through with you." He threw out his arms in a sudden swerve; so swift, so unexpected was his action that she impeded by the golden fetters which hampered, unable to savere itself, stumbled and crashed heavily on the bare stone floor.

He stated down at the prone figure, horrified at himself. He had struck her whom he loved, had maltreated her, like any brute of a caveman.

Undaunted, her eyes looked up into his smouldering ones.

"Kill me!" she cried. "D'you think I'm afraid?"

With a half-cry, he knelt and gathered the slim form to himself. "The valiant little thing," he crooned. "My Flame."

With weak strength she pushed him from her, her hands against his chest, the fetters gleaming coldly above them.

"I will not be given in marriage," she panted. "I will marry the man of my heart. During those years in England the most precious thing I learned was this freedom, the woman's right to choose her mate."

"And you have chosen Bryan," he cried.

"Yes, I have; and he has chosen 'me'," she added very softly.

"I will never give you up to him," he swore.

"What will you do? Keep me here, your prisoner," she scoffed.

"That can wait," he said. There was silence, then, "Tell me of Dick," he said, "what became of Dick? How did all this tangle come about? Remember, I know nothing. Is it any wonder that my brain almost reels?"

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